The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 23. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 23, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,503.

Massillon Time Table.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.		South.
No. 1	4 10 a. m.	No. 6 6 00 a. m.
No. 3	2 35 p. m.	No. 1 10 02 a. m.
No. 5 arrives	7 30	No. 3 7 15 p. m.
Local	6 40 p. m.	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.		South.
No. 4	2 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 22 a. m.
No. 6	1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8	5 30 p. m.	No. 7 6 25 p. m.
Local	8 35 a. m.	Local 3 45 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 6	Daily	2 30 a. m.
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 10 a. m.
No. 4	Daily	2 05 p. m.
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	7 35 p. m.
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	8 30 a. m.
No. 11	Daily	10 15 "
No. 9	Daily	11 40 a. m.
No. 3	Daily	5 45 p. m.
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 48 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 28 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware. Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT PRESERVATIVE.

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around. Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it. It thoroughly clarifies, and imparts no foreign taste. Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50-gall. packages, retailing at 35 and 50 cts. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

Divorce Notice.

Irena Wilcox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1888, Collin C. Wilcox filed his petition for divorce in the common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said Irena Wilcox, on the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing on and after December 2, 1888.
COLLIN WILCOX,
15 6t Willson & Garratt, his attorneys.

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvass for the sale of nursery stock Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and Expens paid or Commission. Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.
L. B. NELLIS & CO., Rochester, N. Y

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Mary Anna Kloepfel late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 30th day of October, 1888.
ANTON HETTGER
Executor

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given to a Terse and Spicy Nineman.

Warner Miller is suggested as good cabinet timber.

The Democrats gain four congressmen in Indiana.

Quay claims a Republican majority of five in the house.

Emmet Gant was killed by a locomotive at Hopkinsville, Ky.

Retired Rear Admiral Baldwin died in New York Saturday.

Edison's thoughts are absorbed on the problem of air navigation.

Sara Bernhardt is growing very intemperate, and uses brandy liberally.

Nina Van Zandt, the proxy widow of Anarchist Spies, has rut off mourning.

Miss Ella Transom has challenged Mrs. Shaw to a whistling match for $500 a side.

Wapakoneta, O., pines for a board of trade, and is selecting timber to make one.

James G. Blaine "will not be interviewed by any newspaper man on any subject whatever."

The Woman's Relief corps of Cincinnati and Hamilton, O., called on Gen. Harrison on Friday.

At Louisville the Dilger jury stood eleven for hanging and one for acquittal. The case will be retried.

The Bellevue, O., bank gave an 8 per cent dividend on its $100,000 loss and turned up its toes forever.

President-elect Harrison was highly delighted by a reception by his old regiment, the Seventieth Ohio.

A stranger named Gray was run over and killed by a freight near South Carrollton, Ky., Thursday night.

Claud N. Douglass, of Indiana, has been appointed to a $1,800 position in the general land office at Washington.

Sam Steinberg, of Proctor, Ky., has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Jacob Wells, of Fayette county, Alabama, has discovered, after being married four years, that his wife is a half-sister.

Thieves broke into the house of D. E. Weaver, a Westwood grocer, Friday, and carried off his gold watch and $20.

Pauline Lucca is to sing fifty nights in concert in the leading cities of this country. It is said she is to receive $1,500 a night and all the expenses of herself, her husband, her maid and her poodle.

E. E. Gorgia, a former resident of Troy, O., was arrested at Van Wert on a charge of executing a mortgage on property to which he had no title. He was arraigned and waived examination.

Robert Manhef, a young farmer in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, who had been married recently, cut his throat with a razor in his wife's presence on Thursday, and died immediately.

Flossie Moss, an American girl, aged thirteen, is the heroine of the summer in the Alps. She made the ascent of the highest peak of Mount Blanc—the youngest person of either sex who ever put foot there.

Miss Florence Nightingale is now a confirmed invalid and is a patient at St. Thomas hospital, London. Her services during the Crimean war injured her spine, and she has never recovered from the effects thereof.

Collector W. P. Copp, of Lynn, Mass., has not yet been heard from. The auditors, after a hasty examination of the books, report an apparent shortage of about $23,000. This sum may be enlarged, and it may grow smaller.

Mr. Jackson, the husband of the late lamented authoress, Helen Hunt Jackson, was married recently, and is now residing at Colorado Springs, Col. He married a niece of his first wife, and there is still, therefore, a Helen Hunt Jackson.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., fourteen of the sixteen M. E. bishops were given a reception, at which Warner Miller was present. Dr. Peck, in his remarks, said that Miller should be a cabinet officer under Harrison, which elicited great applause.

The empress of Japan is rapidly becoming one of the best informed women of her time. She is a hard student of German, Russian, French and Italian, and it is said that her majesty has certain days of the week upon which Japanese is a forbidden language.

Charles Bigler, of Yellow Springs, O., stands up to denounce his own thoughtlessness in putting fireworks and matches in the same pocket. The pyrotechnic display was beautiful, but from his point of observation decidedly unpleasant.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, president of the Eastern association of Wells college, has agreed to receive subscriptions to erect new buildings for the college in place of those recently destroyed by fire, and to acknowledge with her own hand the receipt of all remittances, no matter how small.

Ohio cows are notified that Dairy and Food Commissioner Derthic has fixed the minimum standard for milk at three and one-half per cent fat. Cincinnati vinegar manufacturers are also warned that he has soured on their whisky vinegar colored in violation to the statutes of the state, and will have no more of it inflicted on a confiding populace.

Indianapolis burglars made a $500 call on the Pan Handle office.

The Pan-Handle railroad office at Indianapolis was robbed of $500 early Sunday morning.

Wabash, Ind., is terribly excited over an epidemic of diphtheria. Over a dozen deaths have occurred thus far.

The repairs to the gates in the Gallis lock, on the Cornwall canal, will be compled today and navigation resumed.

P. W. Scott, of Virginia, has offered his services to the Royal Geographical society of England, to help rescue Stanley.

Foraker and Michener, as well as Sherman and McKinley, are spoken of as possible timber from Ohio in the cabinet.

Charles Eick, who was to have been married Sunday in New York, to Miss Eva Hinricher, cut his throat with a carving knife.

A convention of city, county and state boiler inspectors will meet in Pittsburg tomorrow to form a national organization.

The gauge of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad was changed to standard width between Coshocton and Canton Sunday.

The daughter of Senator Farwell, of Illinois, will be married on December 4 to Dudley Winston, a son of F. H. Winston, formerly minister to Persia.

William R. Shine, traveling salesman for Pollock & Company, Baltimore, committed suicide at the St. James hotel, Richmond, Va., by shooting himself.

The most satisfactory election bet yet made is the one by a Columbus, Ind., Republican, whose Democratic wife must get up all winter and build the fires

At Leesburg, Ky., four members of the Gregg family perished in their burning house.

A mixed story and a forged check have plunged C. S. Dudley, alias Harris, into the Elkhart, Ind., jail.

John O. Kannahan, Anderson Hoosier, paid $160 for the privilege of using second hand two-cent stamps.

Isaac Keenan, colored, convicted of the murder of John Reilly for $1.80 in Baltimore, has been sentenced to death.

The postoffices at Lewis Creek, Letcher county, and at Small House, Onio county, Kentucky, have been discontinued.

John Williams, on trial at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of Simon Isaac, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

At the funeral of Admiral Baldwin in New York Gen. W. T. Sherman and Levi P. Morton were among the pallbearers.

At Sharpsburg, Ky., Judge Withers shot and killed David Lewis, a negro desperado, who was threatening members of the judge's family.

Daniel Thomas was cut and killed by William Hugely, and John Lewis was shot in the knee, during a row, at Nicholasville, Kentucky.

The British cruiser Hyacinth has taken possession of the Cook's Islands in the name of the British government. The natives are rejoicing.

The select committees appointed by the Ohio legislature to consider the subject of taxation and penitentiary removal met at Columbus.

The family of Samuel Patterson, mayor of Piketon, O., consisting of four persons, were all taken with fits simultaneously. Mysteriously poisoned.

John Armstrong shot and instantly killed Joe Glasrow at Grape Creek, Ill. Armstrong was beating his wife and Glasrow remonstrated with him.

The annual graduating exercises of the Dartmouth medical college occurred Tuesday night, when twenty-six students received the degree of M. D.

Indiana will have a contest in its First district whereby Col. Posey, defeated Republican, will endeavor to make the Parrott come off the congressional perch.

James Seaman, a farmer near West Liberty, O., was thrown from his buggy by his horse taking fright, cutting a long and dangerous gash in Mr. Seaman's head.

Two prominent attorneys of Birmingham, Ala., were swindled by a young man who represented himself as the son of an ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Texas.

The passenger agent of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road, at Birmingham, Ala., ticketed two Mormon elders and five converts to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Springfield, O., is rejoicing over the wonderful supply of water from the new artesian well. They hope to utilize it some way after they find out what the stuff really is.

Two masked men entered the Louisville & Nashville depot at London, Ky., and forced the night operator to give them what money was in the cash-drawer—$29.90—and $5 of his own.

Near Mackville, Ky., a little girl four years old, daughter of Richard Cavanaugh, fell into a large kettle of boiling water setting on the kitchen hearth, and died almost instantly.

James Mills, colored, who assaulted and tried to murder Bertie Howard, the eleven-year-old adopted daughter of a farmer living near Paoli, Pa., was captured at Cranberry, New Jersey.

Mrs. Dr. Weaver, aged seventy, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., from injuries sustained in falling down stairs a few days ago and breaking a leg and arm, and receiving internal injuries.

At Tiffin, O., Alfred Edwards' belladonna plaster came very near drawing him up the golden stairs. He was dying of mysterious poisoning when the plaster accidentally dropped off and he recovered.

Gen. Raum is one of the incorporators of the Illinois and Indiana Phonograph company, of Chicago, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, whose certificate of incorporation was filed with the Illinois secretary of state.

Representatives of the American Dairymen's and Breeders' association met at Chicago, Tuesday, and made arrangements for holding an exhibition of butter, cheese and eggs annually in that city at the same time that the fat stock show is held.

John W. Keely, of motor fame, who was sent to jail on Saturday last for contempt of court in refusing to give experts appointed by the court information regarding his mysterious motor, was released on bail. The case will be heard in the supreme court January 12.

James Van Sant, of Zanesville, O., evidently believes the lately advanced theory that the more a woman cries the healthier she is. In her petition for divorce she asserts that he refused her the service of a physician, and pulled her hair viciously whenever she asked for one.

Dan Epps, of Steubenville, O., stole a barrel of cider, which is about the amount required to make a Steubenville man drunk, wrapped the drapery of O. G. Russell's buggy around him and laid down to pleasant dreams, from which he awoke to sixty days in the workhouse.

The annual meeting of the National Cattle Growers' association met in Chicago. The session was devoted to papers demonstrating the contagion of Texas fever, and recommendations to congress for laws restricting the shipment of such cattle indiscriminately from one state to the other.

Mrs. Anthony Newell, widow of the well known restauranteur, who died suddenly a few weeks ago, committed suicide at Pittsburg by shooting herself through the heart. Despondency over the death of her husband and fear that the estate was heavily involved are the causes assigned for the deed.

Near Franklin, Tenn., as Miss Mary Nichol and Miss Leola Vaughn were driving in a buggy, a colored man attempted to stop their horse. The whipping of the horse made the wheel of the buggy throw the negro down and the girls escaped. The negro will be lynched if caught and identified.

Lake Vessel Burned.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 23.—A lamp exploded in the cabin of the propeller Leland at Huron, Tuesday, and she caught fire. No other facilities being at hand than buckets for the extinguishment of the fire, the flames could not be checked, and the boat was destroyed. She was valued at $18,000.

Murdered His Mistress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—James Nolan, an unemployed expressman, shot and killed his mistress, Emma Buck, at her lodgings, No. 9 Second street, because she had on account of his penniless condition, taken up with another man. Nolan was arre[sted]

HOW'S THIS?

The Assertion Made That Cleveland's Tariff Message

WAS WRITTEN BY MANTON MARBLE, EX-EDITOR OF THE N. Y. WORLD.

Whitney, Alone, Opposed the Decided Tariff-Reform Stand—The British Legation Now at the Foot of the List of Diplomatic Corps in Washington—Other Washington News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs what is claimed to be the inside history of President Cleveland's famous tariff reduction message, sent to congress last December. Manton Marble is named as the person who persuaded the president to force tariff reform into politics as a distinctive issue. Henry Watterson assisted Mr. Marble in convincing the president that this course was the proper one to pursue. The original draft of the message is said to have been made by Mr. Marble. As transmitted to congress there was some changes from Mr. Marble's compositions, but the main features were preserved.

When the president first submitted the message to his cabinet Mr. Whitney was absent from the city; the other cabinet officers endorsed the president's determination to send the document to congress. Before the message was sent in, however, Mr. Whitney returned to Washington, and was immediately consulted by President Cleveland upon the proposed decided tariff reform stand to be taken by the administration. Secretary Whitney at once suggested that however wise and commendable the propositions advanced might be in the abstract, it was not the right time to cast them upon the country. The secretary also pointed out to the president one important instance in which the alleged facts advanced were not correct. In this Mr. Whitney was found to be right and the message was modified accordingly.

A special meeting of the cabinet was then called, at which the subject was again considered. All of the members were present. Mr. Whitney was alone in his opposition to the proposed measure, all of his colleagues urging the expediency of the message at that time. The discussion was rather heated, Messrs. Whitney and Vilas exchanging bitter words during the debate.

It was finally determined that the message should go to congress, although the president was undoubtedly disturbed by the position of Mr. Whitney, whom he regarded as the shrewdest political adviser in the cabinet.

England at the Tail End.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The dismissal of Lord Sackville by President Cleveland puts the members of the British legation at the foot of the list of the diplomatic corps in Washington. Lord Sackville stood fifth on the list, but his dismissal sends his successor, whoever he may be, and all his official household to the bottom. Precedence in the diplomatic corps is determined on all official occasions in Washington by length of service. In the courts of Europe it is regulated by the official rank of the diplomatic representative, ambassadors always going first, then envoys, and last ministers resident.

Under the system which prevails in this capital it has happened for some years past that the representative of the republic of Hayti is the dean of the diplomatic corps. Thus Hayti, the most feeble government in the whole civilized world, and the poorest, will, through its representative, stand first on the list of official honors here, while Great Britain, the most powerful and richest, comes in at the tail end. This condition might be awkward in the courts of Europe, but it does not amount to very much here, as, in fact, the only occasion when the distinction is marked is on New Years' day, at the president's reception, and the one dinner of the season, which it is the usual habit of the executive to give the diplomatic corps.

The New Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The new bureau in the agricultural department, authorized to be established at the last session of congress, and known as the "bureau of correspondence with agricultural stations," has been assigned quarters in the east end of the department building, and has begun work under the protection of Professor W. O. Atwater.

Bulletins will be published from time to time setting out the results of agricultural experiments in this country and abroad, which will be distributed among the experimental stations. A feature of the work will be to engage the ablest specialists in this country and Europe to compile articles on subjects about which information may be required for general distribution whenever the importance of the subject seems to warrant the expense. Still another function of the bureau will be to supply congress with information that may be found necessary to aid it in legislating upon agricultural matters.

The Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Postmaster General Dickinson has decided, in compliance with the request of the citizens' inaugural committee, to defer the removal of the city postoffice to the great hall of the new pension building, in order that the inaugural ball may be held there.

The executive committee have had under discussion the question of the price of the tickets to the inaugural ball. Some members of the committee, and it is thought a majority, favor making the tickets $10 instead of $5, as they have always been. This will be done for the purpose of keeping the attendance down, and preventing the crush that has always characterized the inaugural balls.

It is considered doubtful whether enough tickets can be sold at $5 to meet the inaugural expenses, which will run over $50,000. Congress will be asked to appropriate money to pay 500 special policemen. It is thought that number will be needed.

Fairchild's Policy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The World's Washington correspondent quotes Secretary Fairchild as follows, in response to inquiries as to the policy he will pursue during the next four months: "In regard to removal from office, I can say that as it has been in the past it will continue in the future. Those who behave themselves will be retained, and those who do not will be removed. This is the long and short of it."

Justice Matthews.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Justice Matthews, of the supreme court, is still far from well. He will probably be able to resume his seat on the bench before the adjournment in May. His physicians admit that he can be restored to health only by the most patient, prolonged and careful treatment.

Washington News.

A number of Indianians held a meeting Tuesday night for the purpose of taking steps to tender Governor-elect Hovey, a reception on his return to Washington. W. W. Curry, presided, and W. N. Bascom acted as secretary. A letter was sent to Governor Hovey, making him aware of the delegations' intentions.

Capt. I. N. Burritt, founder and editor of the Sunday Herald, is dying at Garfield Memorial hospital, of cancer of the bladder. His physicians say he cannot live a week. He is a Mason and a prominent member of the Loyal Legion.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Twelfth Congress of That Sect Now Holding in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The twelfth congress of the Episcopal church of America opened at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday in Trinity church with services and holy communion, followed at noon with inaugural and memorial addresses. Bishop Coxe presided. Among those present and expected are Bishop Whipple, of Dakota; Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university; President Potter, of Hobart college; Dr. McVicker and Dr. Nichols, of Philadelphia; Professor William Clark, of Trinity college; Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, and hosts of others equally well known.



REV. MR. COXE

The congress will occupy four days, and will discuss seven topics, chief of which are: "Colleges and Universities as Related to the Church," "The Question of Race in This Country," "The Limits of Discussion in the Church," and "What Principle Should Govern Church Extension in Our Country in Fields Already Occupied by Others?" To the discussion of each topic two orators and three speakers are appointed, and these include many well known divines. The first topic was discussed at Tuesday's evening session.

The topic, "The Limits of Discussion in Church," will be considered from two sides; first, that the doors ought to be thrown wide open to all discussion, no matter how startling the doctrine proposed; second, that there are many in the churches not competent to judge of the merits of theory or of doctrine, and by adopting a harmless belief they might be injured.

It is expected the congress will be about evenly divided on the question of extending the Episcopal church in fields already occupied by other denominations. This subject, which will be considered on Friday afternoon, is expected to bring out more warm discussion than any of the others.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The Presidential Vote of Several States at the State Election.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—The official returns from all the counties in the state have reached the state department. For president almost 1,000,000 votes were cast, as follows: Harrison, 526,091; Cleveland, 446,520; Fisk, 20,748; Streator, Labor, 3,865; total, 997,224; Harrison's plurality, 79,571; Harrison's majority over all, 54,956. The vote for president in 1884 was: Blaine, 473,804; Cleveland, 392,755; St. John, Prohibition, 15,737; Butler, Labor, 17,002; Blaine's plurality, 81,019; Blaine's majority over all, 48,280.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.—The state board of canvassers have completed their canvass of the electoral vote of South Carolina and declared the result as follows: Total vote 79,565; highest Democratic elector, 65,825; highest Republican elector, 13,740. Majority for Cleveland, 52,085. The vote for Cleveland in 1884 was 69,845, and for Blaine 21,733; majority for Cleveland, 48,112. The Republicans will contest the Second and Seventh congressional districts.

Alabama 40,113 for Cleveland.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.—The vote cast for presidential electors has been counted by the governor and secretary of state. Cleveland received 117,310 votes, Harrison 57,197 and Fisk, Prohibitionist, 583.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—New York official returns give Harrison a plurality of 13,329. The Prohibition vote for Fisk was 30,694 against 24,999 in 1884 for St. John.

Mississippi Republicans.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 22.—The Republican state executive committee have decided to contest the election of the Democratic candidates for congress in the Second, Third and Seventh districts. "Bulldozing and intimidation" is the ground upon which these contests will be made. The committee is greatly elated over the success of the National ticket and will, it is understood, put out a full state ticket in 1890 as well as full county tickets in counties where they have any prospects of winning. A plan was also set on foot looking to the establishment of a Republican newspaper in this city.

Hot Times Ahead.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 22.—Republicans now say that if Goff, their candidate for governor, is counted out, complications will arise which may result in the inauguration of two governors next March. Hot times are expected. Telegrams are pouring in from prominent Republican leaders of the county to hold out to the bitter end.

The Batteries Turned on Muscle Shoals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The Tennessee River Chattanooga company, organized by Connecticut capitalists, has purchased a number of boats plying in the local trade on the Tennessee river for $100,000 cash. The facilities of the river will be doubled. This is the first step looking to the completion of the work of the removal of obstructions in the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals by the government, which has been progressing for many years, and on which $3,000,000 have been expended. It is expected that the canals will be opened this winter.

Yellow Fever at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 23.—Twenty-two new cases of fever has been reported during the past twenty-four hours—eight white and fourteen colored. One death—William Speyer. Among the new cases are Bartola Thebaut, contractor and builders, Mildrid Stockton, a little daughter of T. T. Stockton of the Times-Union and Professor George F. Rixes.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

London Greatly Excited Over An Attempted Murder.

THE VICTIM SCREAMS AND FRIGHTENS OFF HER ASSAILANT.

Who Takes Flight and Succeeds in Eluding His Pursuers—His Arrest Hourly Expected—The Police Believe the Assault Has no Connection With the Former Whitechapel Horrors.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—This city was startled and shocked this morning, by a report that another unfortunate had fallen a victim to the terrible knife of the Whitechapel fiend. The report stated that the mysterious woman slayer had accompanied his victim to a lodging house, cut her throat and mutilated her person in a manner similar to that of his previous victims and succeeded in making his escape. The police at once formed lines surrounding the precinct in which the crime had been committed.

As the report spread crowds of maddened men and women flocked to the scene.

An investigation of the reported murder in Whitechapel revealed the fact that the woman was only wounded in the throat. She stated to the police that a man visited her lodgings and suddenly attacked her with a knife. She struggled and screamed, and the man becoming alarmed, fled. The would-be murderer was chased fully three hundred yards, but succeeded in eluding his pursuers.

The woman states that she will be fully able to indentify her assailant. His arrest is hourly expected.

In the opinion of the police the assault is not connected with the previous outrages in that neighborhood. They do not think that the famous Whitechapel murderer had any hand in the affair. The woman's assailant is not yet arrested, and the excitement of the people continues.

REORGANIZED.

Proceedings of the Indianapolis Knights of Labor Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—The committee on law and constitutional revision made a recommendation, which was adopted, that the time of meeting remain the same as at present. This was the first instance on which the action was contrary to Powderly's suggestion.

Article 23 formerly provided that the general matter workman could fill by appointment all vacancies in the general offices except in the executive board. This was amended so as to allow the general master workman to fill vacancies in the board also.

The duties of secretary and treasurer were altered to conform to the combination of the offices into one.

In conformity with Powderly's suggestion to take the financial matters out of his hands, it was agreed that orders for money can be signed by any member of the executive board, instead of by the master workman alone; also that any member of the board can approve the weekly financial statements, the daily statements being abolished.

It was resolved that the secretary-treasurer should furnish quarterly itemized statements and statements of the standing of local assemblies to all district and National trade assemblies.

All matters of trade affairs were referred to the permanent committee on the state of order.

It was also decided that at the regular meeting of the assembly the seat of any general officer may be declared vacant by a majority vote of the assembly.

Article 21 formerly provided that persons applying for commissions as organizers must be examined by a committee. This was amended to read that the applicant may be examined by either the local, district or general master workman.

The committee reported in favor of approving that part of Powderly's address referring to the provisional committee, and announced that a number of documents had received no action because of irregularity in their presentation.

The co-operative committee moved the withdrawal of the indorsement of the order favoring the Industrial News, of Toledo. The indorsement was withdrawn. The editor of the News is Bloomer, recently expelled.

A resolution was introduced providing for setting aside $30,000 for co-operative enterprises. The committee reported adversely to the resolution and the report of the committee was adopted.

The mileage committee reported the total number of miles traveled by delegates to the assembly to be 189,829; the greatest number of miles traveled by any one delegate, 8,314. This was by Delegate Delwarte, of Belgium. At four cents per mile the total mileage of the assembly would be $7,593.

The assembly approved all decisions of the general master workman since the last general assembly, and adjourned.

OKLAHOMA.

An Interstate Convention at Wichita Advocates Its Opening.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 22.—The interstate Oklahoma convention held in this city Tuesday was the largest demonstration ever held in the west for the purpose of opening Oklahoma territory. Among those present were Congressman Springer, of Illinois, Weaver, of Iowa, and Mansur, of Missouri, and Governors Adams, of Colorado, and Martin, of Kansas. The temporary organization was effected after the 8,000 delegates had been called to order in Crawford's opera house. The first business of the meeting was the unanimous adoption of a preamble and resolutions.

The preamble recites that the rights of the Indians would not be impaired by the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, that unless it is so opened lawfully, possession will be sought by illegal means, and that the peaceable settlement of the territory would put an end to the lawlessness and crime which now prevails in the absence of any civil government. The resolutions were passed calling on congress to pass the pending bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma and upon the president of the United States to enforce the laws now existing, or to be enacted, looking for the establishment of the new territory. Congressman Springer delivered an address, paying particular attention to his bill now in congress. Congressmen Weaver and Mansur spoke at the evening session, and pledged themselves to work for the passage of the Springer bill during the early days of the approaching session.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RARE OLD PROVERBS.

SOME QUEER GEMS AND A VERY QUEER DEALER THEREIN.

Rev. William Scott Downey, One of New York's Chief Eccentrics of the Long Ago—Choice Excerpts from the Strange Old Book He Published.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A diamond broker named Isaacs offered for sale, a few days ago, to a leading dealer in gems, one of the most remarkable precious stones that the world has ever seen. It was a diamond, of fine white color, weighing about four carats and handsomely cut, which had cracked into two equal parts, revealing in its center another small diamond accurately fitted into a matrix in the inclosing shell of diamond. The interior stone was a pentahedron, with facets upon it as regular and perfect as if they had been cut by a skillful lapidary. So perfectly did this little diamond fit into its matrix that it was invisible when the three parts of the combination were put together. The impossibility of putting two diamonds together in such a way by art is beyond question. It was the work of nature, but what natural law, or perversion of law, had such an amazing effect, was far beyond even the theorizing of those who inspected the stone. Mr. Isaacs wants $[illegible] for the puzzle. It is worth scarcely anything as a merely ornamental gem, but doubtless some wealthy collector will give for it, as a curiosity, the price asked and even more, perhaps.

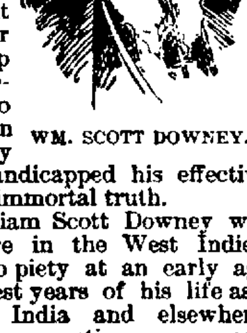
High figures are sometimes commanded by oddities, or out of proportion to their intrinsic worth, and a good many years ago ex-Mayor Wickham's father, who is the oldest diamond importer in New York, brought to this country and sold here for $[illegible] a one carat diamond. The upper part of it was a brilliantly clear white diamond, the lower part a bright yellow; and no human eye, however expert or aided by glasses and reflection, could tell where the white ended or the yellow began. Had it all been like its top it might have been worth $[illegible] to $125; had it all been like its bottom, $50 to $75; being what it was it readily sold for $500. Other diamonds are valuable for what can be seen in them; it was for what could not be seen—that blending line of color.

A curious specimen of what might be called a natural "doublet" in diamonds, i. e., those showing two colors, though not so blended as in the Wickham diamond, was sold not long since by Julius Wodiska, a diamond dealer, on account of the late Rev. William Scott Downey. It had a fine brilliant cut, and the upper six-sevenths of it showed as clear white as was ever seen in a diamond, but the little seventh at the bottom, just a point, was of an emerald green tint. Looked at from directly above that tint would not be suspected, and the many colored rays of light that scintillated from its facets seemed refracted from a pure white stone, but, laid in an angle of white paper to throw reflected light into its body, and, viewed from the side, the green part was vividly conspicuous, and the line where it met the white was distinctly to be seen.

* * *

The Rev. William Scott Downey, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was, by the way, one of the most eccentric and widely known men in New York, and well worthy of remembrance. He looked like an elf who had stepped out of a child's story book. Age had bowed his figure so that he walked bent, as the pictured elves do; he always wore a very long and ample coat, that looked as if the touch of the fairy queen's wand might make it suddenly fly off and reveal him in quite another guise; and his wrinkled, yellow face, deep sunken and brilliantly sparkling black eyes ambushed beneath heavy overhanging white brows; Hebraic nose that seemed to have been put on soft and run to a blot at the end before it hardened, and capacious, thin, snakily moving lips—the lower quite pendulous—all were wreathed in a complicated and permanent smile. His very abundant long hair and long beard were white as snow, so white as to suggest that he might have been an antique even among the elves, who are known to be born old. The hat he always wore was a broad, soft slouch, that appeared to have the power of cocking itself into all sorts of funny shapes. But when he sat up straight and presented his full front to have his picture taken he was quite another person, and one could see him as he was, a genial, humorous, kindhearted, good, intelligent, venerable and veritable gentleman.

Many other people are deaf, but probably very few, if any, so deaf as Downey was. If an eighty ton gun had been fired off at his back he might have felt the concussion, but would not have heard the noise. So, not hearing his own voice, he had no control over it, and it used to scamper and wabble, up and down, between falsetto and bass, in an amazing way that seriously handicapped his effective vocal spread of immortal truth.



WM. SCOTT DOWNEY.

The Rev. William Scott Downey was born somewhere in the West Indies, took naturally to piety at an early age and spent the best years of his life as a missionary in India and elsewhere. There can be no question, among any who knew him, of his sincerity in all that he professed, even in his belief of the divine inspiration of the "visions" he saw from time to time, and to which, they being all his own, he could adapt interpretations charmingly. To help along the spread of universal goodness he put forth a small volume, which he entitled "Downey's Proverbs." It is rather singular, by the way, that this little book, issued early in the fifties, and sold to the extent of at least 30,000 copies, is already quite rare, and the holders of such copies as exist treasure them as valuable. Mr. Downey had some curious characteristics. He was kind and generous to the poor and humble always, but he dearly loved rich people and persons of rank. His personal acquaintance, here in New York, included nearly every rich man in the city, and the same is said to have been true of his intimacy with the wealthy in many other places all over the world. He had a mania for giving jewels, rings, pins, brooches and unset precious stones to prominent men, leading bankers, statesmen, railroad magnates, merchants and others who could infinitely better have afforded to buy than he could to give them. When he gave to poor people his benefactions took the plain form of money, in which he demonstrated his practical good sense. Upon all occasions when he bestowed gifts upon rich persons he carefully wrote down in a memorandum book just what the recipients said or did. As for instance:

"May 17—Gave to Mr. R. F. W—— a ring, set with a diamond weighing one carat, for which I paid $96. He said 'Humph,' put it on his finger and did not even thank me."

In another case his book records, after such details as given above, that a lady to whom he gave "a very pretty pearl brooch," said: "Oh! how lovely! How can I thank you enough? You are a dear, good old man."

* * *

He was an intimate and devoted friend of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Steward, particularly the latter, but had for Judge Hilton all the detestation that his gentle nature was capable of. Many high dignitaries responded by autograph letters to the missives he sent them with presentation copies of his book, among whom was no less a personage than Queen Victoria, whose brief note of thanks he valued above all his other earthly possessions and was very fond of exhibiting.

When he found his hearing and voice control failing him, he gave up the amateur home missionary work in which he had employed himself since he had grown too old for foreign service, but his active disposition compelled him to have some occupation, so he went into business as a peripatetic dealer in curious and precious stones. For a long time he confined himself to handling such gems as were favored by mention in the Bible, jasper, beryl, chalcedony, onyx and other queer and little known stones, upon which the majority of people looked with vehement suspicions that they were only curious bits of glass.

Gradually he got to buying and selling rubies, sapphires and diamonds, but no matter what his stock might be, he seldom, if ever, sold a stone except for something less than it had cost him. From a strictly business point of view this system might have seemed somewhat defective, but it appeared to satisfy him, and he was never without several hundred dollars in his pocket, ready to buy anything that took his fancy. People used to wonder where he got all his money. His explanation to a leading jeweler—Mr. J. H. Johnston, who was a very old friend—was that he had made away with two large inheritances and in his declining years was going through a third, which would be ample to last his time out. He bought a great deal of curious silverware, mostly antique pieces, all of which he gave away. Whether buying or selling or giving, the old man never lost a chance to proclaim himself "a servant of Jesus Christ," to urge what he believed to be religious truths upon all who would hear them and to admonish against the drinking of ardent spirits. Probably no fitter ending to this sketch of his strange personality can be offered than by quotation of some sample excerpts from his book of proverbs.

* * *

Here are some general ones:

"It is far better to die a porter in the fear of the Lord than a courtier in the fear of the devil."

"Forced love must soon become mortal hatred."

"Punctuality strengthens confidence and secures respect."

"Riches have benefited tens and ruined thousands."

"Law without justice is a wound without a cure."

"The difference between the humble minister of Jesus and the fashionable popular preacher is this: The former studies the pasturage for his flock; the latter, the transferability of their wool."

"An eastern bashaw once complained that he had no shoes, but when he saw a man without legs he was content."

"Rum intoxicates the toper; love the amorous; and prosperity the fool."

"As a crowded stomach retards digestion, so does prosperity retard charity."

"The harsh language of an angry man is the mere scum of his soul."

He had made some study of women, evidently, for he wrote:

"The tongue of the slanderer is a deadly poison; and the voice of the scold gloomy."

"Rather be pierced by a dart than by the tongue of a wife."

"Would women be as silent in most things as they are in telling their age, men would be far easier, and courts of justice less troubled."

"If most married women possessed as much prudence as they do vanity we should find many husbands far happier."

"Scolding wives, like bad clocks, are seldom in order."

"A prudent woman studies the comfort of her husband and household, whereas a scold and spendthrift thinks of parties and fashions."

"Marriage is the comfort of the considerate and prudent; but the torment of the inconsiderate and self willed."

"Whatever has been the fault of one woman may be the fault of another."

"Most fashionable ladies are as diamonds, because they are more costly than useful."

"There is thunder in the voice of the scold, but the music of 'Apollo's lute' in the language of the amiable spouse; the former wounds, but the latter heals."

"Most women act as if they were bound to wound, and not to heal."

"It is easier to make a glass tube pliable than to convince an obstinate woman she is in fault."

"To neglect a wife's pleasure is to create a storm; but to grant her request is to remain tranquil."

"The obedience of a wife to her husband is loyalty to a sovereign and submission to God."

"As a mushroom is among roses, so is a shrew in a costly establishment."

* * *

As has been suggested, Mr. Downey was no friend to "the flowing bowl," and he put himself on record about it thus:

"Those who sink into the ocean are lost to time; but all who sink by strong drink are lost to eternity."

"To seek for teetotallers at a gin shop, is to expect donations from misers, to hear thieves speaking truths, or priests refusing tithes."

"The use of strong drinks, to most persons, is as pills of arsenic disguised in a honeycomb; although palatable at first, it is ruin at last."

"The contrast which exists between the abstemious man and the drunkard is this—the former governs his affairs, and the affairs of the latter govern him."

And here is a fine old incendiary sentiment to wind up with:

"Beauty, like riches, has been productive of more evil than good."

JAMES H. CONNELLY.

FARM AND GARDEN.

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG AND OLD FARMERS.

The "Box" Style of Building Popular in Some Sections Is Described, with Directions for Erecting a Neat Poultry House on This Plan.

A correspondent describes in The Poultry World a style of building used in some parts of the country called "box," the distinctive feature of which is that no studs or girts are used. The expense is therefore reduced and a smooth surface is secured on the walls.

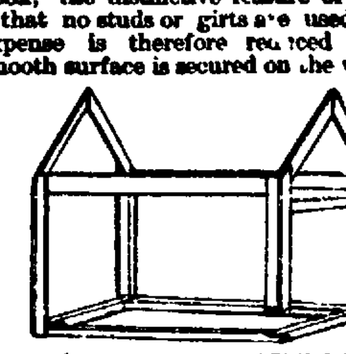


FIG. 1—FRAME OF POULTRY HOUSE.

A neat poultry house, built in this style and illustrated in the annexed cut, is 13½ feet long, 8 feet wide, wall 6 feet high. The foundation is four fir logs, each six inches in diameter, framed together, leveled and hewed straight on the outside. At each corner is then set up a sort of trough made by nailing the corner boards together. The four troughs are securely nailed to the foundation, and, if necessary, stay lathed till the plates are fastened to them, when the building appears as in Fig. 1.

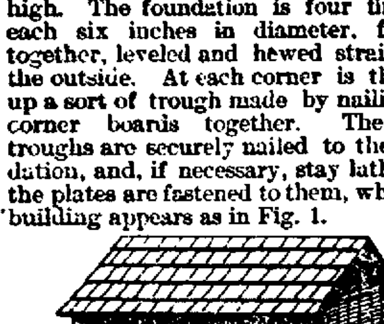


FIG. 2—"BOX" POULTRY HOUSE.

Spreading of the pieces is prevented by the beams, and across the ends of the building, from one corner board to the opposite, is nailed a plank, to which the end boards are nailed as the building is boarded up. Rafters and roof are added as in other buildings, but the rafters should be collar beamed.

Well Bred Mules.

Are the best shaped mules raised in Missouri or Kentucky? To this question American Agriculturalist replies: Undoubtedly Kentucky carries off the palm in this respect, as the breeding of mules has been long conducted there. There are many intelligent mule breeders in Missouri, but the Kentucky stock has the general preference. Kentucky mules, upon an average, are worth $10 per head more than the Missouri mules, from the fact that they are better bred. There is more thoroughbred blood diffused among the horse stock generally of Kentucky and Tennessee than in any other states in the Union, thus giving a better class of mares to breed from than can be found outside of these two states. On the other hand the blood of the Clyde and Percheron mixed with the coarse Canadian is the foundation of a large number of the brood mares in the northwest. They produce large, coarse, sluggish mules, not to be compared to the somewhat smaller, but clean limbed, active, high spirited mules out of well bred Kentucky mares. No animal shows the effects of good breeding more readily or to greater advantage than a mule.

To Prevent a Calf from Sucking.

The most effectual way to break a calf from sucking her dam, says Dixie Farmer, is to separate the calf entirely from the dam, but if this is not practicable or desirable make a muzzle for the calf as follows: Insert long, sharp, flat headed spikes in a piece of harness leather two inches wide and long enough to go round the muzzle of the calf. Stitch or tack another piece of leather to the back of the first so as to hold the spikes in position. Stitch into circular shape, and attach to the calf's nose by means of a headstall. The spikes should be about two inches apart and three inches long, and would be better if made of steel, which may be done by any blacksmith.

The Object of Experiment Stations.

The object of the national and state agricultural departments and experiment stations is the promotion of agriculture by such scientific investigations and careful experiments as farmers cannot make for themselves, and which require the skill of trained specialists. At the various stations that now exist in almost every state, analyses of commercial fertilizers are made, as well as experiments with growing crops and best methods of combating the numerous species of destructive insects. In short, everything pertaining to the success of agriculture is considered and reported on.

Noted horticulturists of the northwest express widely differing opinions of the value of the Russian apples.

Flowers in Washington City.

Proportionately more flowers are bought in Washington than any other city of the country. There are very few private conservatories, and the lovers of fragrance and beauty are forced to go to the florist for their buds and blossoms. In and out of the social season the florists do a thriving business. One in a few years made money enough to buy a big corner lot facing a prominent thoroughfare and to erect a large building, the lower part of which he uses for his city storehouse and sales room. In the winter he gives weekly flower shows, and the town flocks to his place to gaze at rare orchids, masses of chrysanthemums, and great pots of la France roses. A number of wealthy people have contracts with him to regularly furnish palms, cacti and other rare plants. They are symmetrically placed in odd corners of drawing rooms, and as they lose their fresher green they are taken away to the cooler nurseries, and other plants are substituted for them.

Strange to say, but few flowers are shipped to the florists from local points. In the winter all the rare flowers, including the more valuable kinds of roses, are bought by the florists in New York and Philadelphia. The roses are packed individually in wads of cotton wrapped in oil paper, covered with sawdust and well boxed. They quickly fade, of course, and their delicate beauty and perfume disappear with the first course of the menu or the first waltz on the order of dancing.—Chicago Herald.

"Bad Men" of the [illegible].

The professional man killers, or "bad men," may be horse thieves or highwaymen, but more often are neither one nor the other. Some of them, like some of the Texan cowboys, become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable standby; but in the open a cool man with a rifle is always an overmatch for one of them, unless at very close quarters, on account of the superiority of his weapon. Some of the "bad men" are quiet, good fellows, who have been driven into their career by accident. One of them has perhaps at some time killed a man in self defense, he acquires some reputation, and the neighboring bullies get to look on him as a rival whom it would be an honor to slay; so that from that time on he must be ever on the watch, must learn to draw quick and shoot straight—the former being even more important than the latter—and probably has to take life after life in order to save his own.

Some of these men are brave only because of their confidence in their own skill and strength; once convince them that they are overmatched and they turn into abject cowards. Others have nerves of steel and will face any odds, or certain death itself, without flinching a hand breadth. I was once staying in a town where a desperately plucky fight took place. A noted desperado, an Arkansas man, had become involved in a quarrel with two others of the same kind, both Irishmen and partners. For several days all three lurked about the saloon infested streets of the roaring little board and canvas "city," each trying to get "the drop"—that is, the first shot—the other inhabitants looking forward to the fight with pleased curiosity, no one dreaming of interfering.

At last one of the partners got a chance at his opponent as the latter was walking into a gambling hell, and broke his back near the hips; yet the crippled, mortally wounded man twisted around as he fell and shot his slayer dead. Then, knowing that he had but a few moments to live, and expecting that his other foe would run up on hearing the shooting, he dragged himself by his arms out into the street. Immediately afterwards, as he anticipated, the second partner appeared, and was killed on the spot. The victor did not live twenty minutes. As in most of these encounters, all of the men who were killed deserved their fate. In my own not very extensive experience I can recall but one man killed in these fights whose death was regretted, and he was slain by a European. Generally every one is heartily glad to hear of the death of either of the contestants, and the only regret is that the other survives.—Theodore Roosevelt in The Century.

The Mocking Bird on Guard.

This amusing songster, so highly esteemed in the countries to which it is imported, is almost as common in some parts of Central America as the robins are in our country lanes. Free in the woods they learn to imitate a number of birds so correctly as to deceive any one. The mocking bird is by no means weak or timid, and can defend itself against a score of other birds, as we have more than once had occasion to see. They are quarrelsome, living alone, except at certain seasons when they seek mates, soon to separate again.

The mocking bird selects some tree, particularly that called palma real, or royal palm, and makes it its headquarters as soon as the fruit is ripe, appearing like like clusters of golden berries beneath the broad waving leaves. The bird in possession of the tree devotes his time and attention to guarding the fruit. He cannot possibly eat it all, but will allow no other a share of it, and this is not so much because he thinks of the morrow as because he loves to dispute. He pretends to be not at home while all the time he is lying in wait. He will perch on the roof of the nearest house, or, if away from habitations, on another tree, keeping as silent as a mouse does when a cat is hard by, not even indulging in "forty winks." The instant some bright winged songster alights among that yellow fruit, down swoops the watcher, and trouble ensues, generally ending in the unwelcome visitor being driven off as hungry as he came, temper and feathers both ruffled. Then back to the housetop or tree flies the mocker to await patiently another adversary.

The natives of Honduras and adjoining countries take the fledglings from their nest and bring them up on corn, boiled, ground, and mixed with water to the consistency of dough. They thrive well on it, and, having had one wing clipped, are left free in house and garden, subsisting on earthworms and other insects; but they generally become in the end the prey of cats.—Alice D. Le Plongeon in Home Journal.

Influence of the East Wind.

With few exceptions the east or north east winds act unfavorably upon human beings. Dr. Richardson says: "That all nervous conditions in which, for want of a more correct term, we say the nervous tone is lowered, are much intensified by the east wind, and, indeed, the special action of this particular wind is to produce want of tone or debility. Under its influence almost all sick persons say they are depressed; they do not complain of reduced appetite, nor of pain intensified, nor of derangement of the secretions, but they declare that they are rendered prostrate both in mind and body. They are also more irritable in mind, which perhaps leads them to feel acutely the sense of prostration. In brief, if a single word were wanted to express the morbid effect of an east wind on the sick man, and on all the members of the sick community, that word would be prostration."

The same authority continues: "That the presence of the east wind increases the mortality of those who are suffering from diseases of debility of every kind is a fact that seems undoubted. The physician, through the whole of the spell of an east wind, will find his patients complaining of not making satisfactory progress, and will see extreme cases rendered more speedily hopeless—facts indicating the existence of a general and all pervading influence in the atmospheric sea itself as the cause of the whole of the evil. What that influence is, how the air is modified, whether it is modified by some change in the constitution of the oxygen, or whether it carries with it some foreign deleterious product, it is impossible to say, for up to this time no special chemical examination of the east wind has been made with the object of determining its special physical properties. We know the effects of it, and we know no more."—Herald of Health.

Did Not "Catch On."

The French never did well at translating Shakespeare. Even Voltaire did not "catch on" to the meaning of the great dramatist. Shakespeare's expression, "I will carve myself a fortune with my sword," Voltaire rendered, "With my sword I will make my fortune carving meat."—New York Press.

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BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE,
HEARTBURN, LIVER INDIGESTION,
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Your BLOOD Purified,

BY USING THE GENUINE

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LIVER PILLS!

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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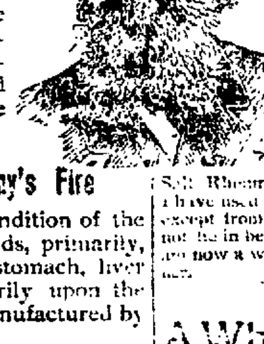
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The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

A POSITIVE CURE

FOR SKIN DISEASES

OF diseases of the skin there are some 12 or 15 classes, in each class from two to four varieties. These are modified according to the particular condition of the blood, for disease of the skin means disease of the blood. These are either the result of stomach, liver or kidney difficulties, and for a cure depend upon a healthy action of these organs.



MY little boy has been troubled with a severe type of Skin Disease, with intense itching and burning, which constantly grew worse until his face was covered with scabs. Seeing Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup advertised to cure skin and blood diseases, we tried it, and today our child's skin is as clear and smooth as ever. We believe Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is a positive cure for Skin and Blood Diseases. MRS. EDMOND PALMER, 88 Summit St., Rochester, N. Y.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire

Is the result of an impure condition of the blood, and for a cure depends, primarily, upon the condition of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and, secondarily upon the condition of the blood as manufactured by these organs.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP,

Containing *POKE, BURDOCK, MANDRAKE, CULVERS ROOT,* and others of the best *Blood Remedies,* very carefully and *scientifically compounded,* strikes at the root of the evil and eradicates the disease, whether of a *Scrofulous, Rheumatic* or *Syphilitic Taint.* It is a never failing remedy.

Six weeks since I was attacked with Erysipelas; my eyes were nearly closed, my head and face terribly inflamed. Two bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup cured me. B. F. KNAPP, Wolcott, N. Y.

SALT RHEUM

I have been troubled with Rheumatism for years, and Salt Rheum has been nearly all over my body. I have used nearly every remedy but found no relief except from Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. I could not lie in bed at night. I have taken ten bottles, and am now a well man. It is truly a great blood purifier. NELSON MOORE, Wolcott, N. Y.

A Whole Family Cured

ALPENA, Mich., March 1, 1887.

My wife, [illegible] the fourteen months old, and boy [illegible] years [illegible] suffered with Scrofula or King's Evil, it being hereditary. They would at times, be [illegible] out in sores. I have employed the best physicians, without the least benefit. We have used fourteen bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and to our astonishment, we are all well. Words cannot describe how highly we value your medicine.

JOHN MUELLERWEISS, JR., Dealer in groceries and provisions.

No remedy known so highly endorsed by its home people in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on all diseases, sent free on application.

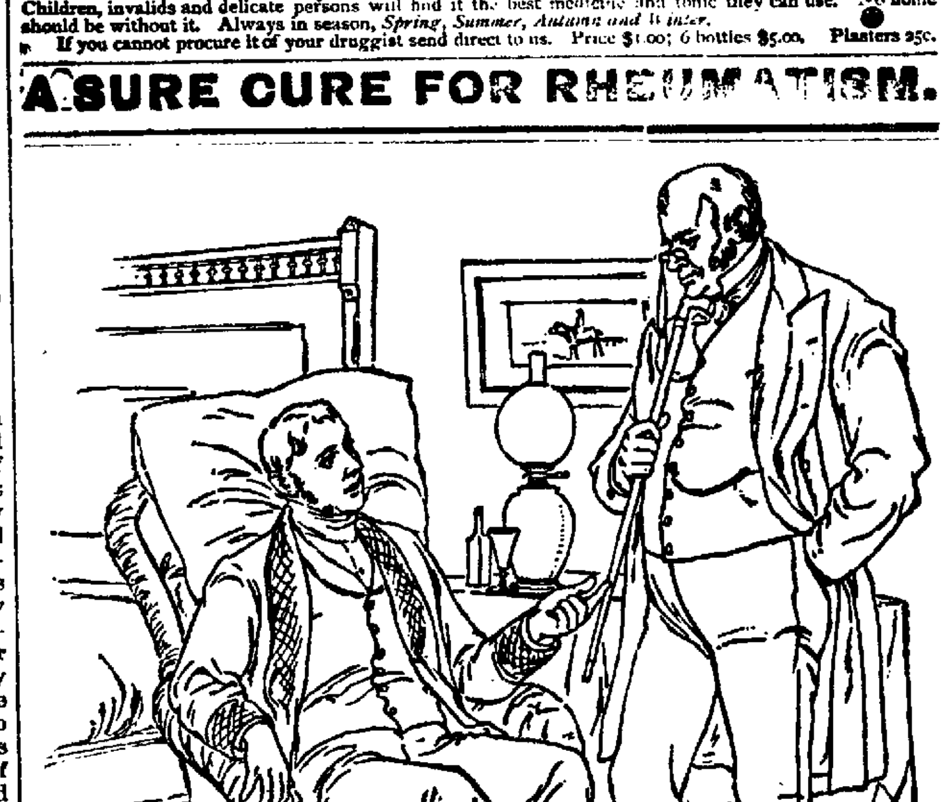
RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., JACKSON, MICH.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.



"What is it they put in IVORY SOAP, Doctor, to obtain its healing qualities?"

"No special ingredient is used. It is simply because the IVORY is as nearly pure as it is possible to make soap. Any soap that is as pure as the IVORY will be equally as healing in its effect, but the difficulty is to find a soap so pure. The profession recommend this non-irritating soap simply to *cleanse* the wound, then nature does the rest. You can readily appreciate what the effect would be if your neck had been washed with an impure and adulterated soap. Avoid colored and highly perfumed soap, for the coloring and perfume are so often used to disguise something the soap should not contain."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WALES AND AMERICA.

A FOREIGN BORN CITIZEN EXPRESSES HIMSELF

In Regard to Anthony Howells' Recent Speech.

MR. EDITOR:—The comments we hear on what THE INDEPENDENT was pleased to term the best speech of Hon. Anthony Howells' life are very severe. When Anthony pictured our foreign home a paradise compared with America, the question would naturally arise, why did he not remain there? for we are reliably informed that Anthony filled the position of a miner before and after he came to America, and when he found South Wales to be so much superior to America, why did he not return? He certainly accumulated money enough to take him back, but no, sir, he knew which side of the water the nickel was, and wisely concluded to remain here. This talk about the miners' condition in Europe being superior to America is the highest kind of an absurdity. Why, do you know that eight miners out of every ten in Europe can't raise money enough to come, or they would come too quick. And I may say that the money that brings eight out of every ten to this country is worked for in America. It is done like this: One of a family will be sent to America through the combined efforts of the entire family. He then comes here and labors until he gets sufficient money together. He then sends a pass to another male member of the family, and so on it goes until they are all out. Why, we know of whole colonies coming out in this manner and not one hundred miles from Massillon either.

Now we have been there and know whereof we speak. It makes me tired to hear of some men picturing the miners' condition in foreign countries as being superior to that of America, and I feel sometimes as though life is too short to pay any attention to such flimsy statements. One word more and then I am through. If the American miners' condition is oppressed to-day, the Hon. Anthony Howells has the credit of being one of the foremost in making it such, and he should be the last man to refer to it. We have worked for Mr. Howells and know by experience that he is one of the hardest operators we have in the Massillon district. His miners and laborers to day are compelled to do their trading in a manner which, if not a violation of the State law, bends it mightily. Hoping Mr. Howells will hereafter do his share toward elevating the condition of the American miner, I remain truly yours,

A FOREIGNER.

THE WEST IN WASHINGTON.

The Tower of Strength Behind the Republican Party.

A Washington letter to the New York Sun says: "The Republican party has followed Horace Greeley's advice and gone West from the Allegheny mountains to the Pacific ocean. Outside of the old slave belt the party presents an unbroken front. It is a region of growth and development to which more mighty States are to be added by the admission of the Territories—a political empire destined to give the party that holds it complete supremacy in the republic. The leaders of both great parties see this fact clearly, and it is its existence that depresses the spirits of the Democrats and gives the Republicans unbounded confidence that the future for many years is theirs.

Notwithstanding their victory in that State at the recent election, the Republicans do not look upon New York as a secure Republican State. Their experience in the campaign that has just closed has taught Matthew Stanley Quay and his associates that in such a contest as 1892 now promises the Democrats would win New York from them. It is to the West, then, with its electoral vote re-enforced by the acquisition of new commonwealths carved from the territories, that the Republican leaders look for the strength to carry them through another national contest.

Government Official Cast Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Nov. 15.—The occupants of the big government buildings here during office hours are as gloomy as the proverbial church yard. On every side a visitor would be aware, if he had not been told, that something had gone wrong. Most of the high officials attribute Mr. Cleveland's defeat to the tariff question. There seems to be a resigned feeling among all, from the bureau chief to the humblest messenger or laborer, to wait and see what is in store for them after the 4th of March. The President, last Saturday about noon, had his defeat brought home to him more forcibly. Several of the black newsboys, with which this city abounds, gathered under the portico of the White House and sang in more or less melodious voices campaign melodies such as:

"Grover pack your trunk,
For Ben wants the bunk."

This impromptu serenade was unceremoniously interrupted by a policeman, who scattered the young sons of Ham in short order. Can anyone say, after reading the above, that this is a Democratic government?

Gilded five cents are going for five-dollar gold pieces, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup needs no gilding to make it go.

The iron mine at Norris, Mich., is the largest in the world. It has shipped nearly three hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore this season.

THE REV. E. E. DRESBACH ON THE THREE G'S.

Grit and Grace will Case Greenbacks, but Grit and Greenbacks Never Made an Honest Man.

A good many people had a fancy that may be the Rev. E. E. Dresbach intended to discuss himself, to an extent, when he announced his subject "Grit, Grace and Greenbacks," upon which he lectured in the Christian church, Sunday night. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large audience gathered to hear him.

He chose for his text the eleventh verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans: "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

"Ladies and gentlemen: The subject of my lecture may seem to many to be a very strange combination. It may seem to be more suggestive of a secular rather than a religious discourse, but none the less it seems to me that my subject tonight is embodied in the text I have just read to you. When I speak of grit you all know what I mean. Grit is the quality that makes a man to do just what he believes to be right, regardless of the consequences. Grit is that which makes the engineer stay right at his post even though he knows that a collision is inevitable and the result is death. Grit is that which enables the soldier march to the mouth of the cannon and die almost in his tracks rather than turn back. Grit is essential to the business man, the laborer, to everybody that dares to be a success in this life.

"Grace, although entirely different from grit, is just as necessary to attain the desired end as the first quality. Grace enables a man to 'do unto others as they would that others should do unto them;' it is that which enables a man to feel the troubles and tribulations of a fellow creature; it is this quality that enables one to return good for evil.

"When I mention greenbacks you all know what they are. Greenbacks are necessary in order to obtain the requirements of life; necessary to obtain the blessings with which we are surrounded. As every one knows, there is but three ways to obtain greenbacks or money; they are to have it given to you, to steal it, and to earn it. Now, very few of us have it given to us; none of us would steal it, or at least would want it known, so that there remains but one alternative—to earn it.

Now, with grit and grace one will in time obtain greenbacks. But grit and greenbacks never made an honest man in this world, and never will. We have plenty of examples of men who have these two, and are familiar with the result. You all know of the Chicago broker named Hutchinson, who has grit and greenbacks, but knows nothing of grace. Grace and greenbacks make a better man than the second combination but there is still one thing that is lacking—they are never successful in a financial sense.

"Greenbacks alone make the worst specimens of manhood on God's earth. It is this class who do the most evil; it is this class who live riotously; it is they that ruin all who come in contact with them.

"Grit and grace can be cultivated. If you have not these qualities they can be made, and when once possessed of them no power in this world can deprive you of them. It is these two elements of success that enable one to take care of himself wherever his lot may be cast, that win respect and greenbacks. Now, as everything depends upon ourselves, that as the choice of roads lies entirely with each and every one of you, I ask you to cultivate the two first qualities—grit and grace, and especially grace. In regard to the last noun in my sermon, I would say as did the Scotch poet, Robert Burns, to a young friend:

'To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile
That is justify'd by honour.
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.'

WHEN CLEVELAND GOES OUT

What They Will do, Poor Things!

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Sun's Washington letter says: "President Cleveland does not expect to become President of a railroad company or counsel for a corporation when he retires from the executive mansion on the 4th day of next March. He has not decided to go to Europe, nor will he live in retirement at Oak View or sell that fine suburban property, as various reports have stated. First of all, Mr. Cleveland will take a good long vacation when he retires from office. He will spend some time in New York city, and perhaps make a Western trip later in the spring as far as the Pacific coast.

Co. Daniel Lamont will also become a citizen of the mighty metropolis, and one of the brightest, keenest, and snappiest denizens of the big town he will be.

Secretary Bayard is going into complete retirement on his estate at Wilmington. The senate chamber is closed to him, he has long been out of law practice, and there is little prospect of his re-entering public life.

Secretary Fairchild will return to his old home at Cazenovia, and probably to his Albany law practice. He enjoys a comfortable fortune, and the turn of the political wheel which leaves him out of office brings him no personal disappointment. He likes his law practice better than anything else, and will have more business than he can attend to.

Secretary Whitney is going to take a long vacation, too. He and Mrs. Whitney will sail for Europe next summer and remain abroad several summers.

Secretary Endicott will go straight back to the home of his ancestors, in Salem, Mass., as soon as he turns over his portfolio to his successor. He will never seek public office again, and the chances are big that the office will not seek the man. Judge Endicott has a good law practice.

Attorney General Garland will settle down to the practice of his profession in Washington. He is regarded as a very fine lawyer, and doubtless will have all the cases he can handle.

Postmaster General Dickinson has not determined what his course will be after March 4. In fact, he has not had time to give the matter any serious thought. There can be little doubt that the result of the election has been more in the nature of a personal defeat to him than to any other member of the cabinet, and the shock and absolute surprise of Michigan's large majority was also very great.

Secretary of the Interior William F. Vilas has no plans for the future that he cares to talk about, except that he will probably return to Madison, Wis., where he left a $40,000 law practice to become postmaster general.

Gen. John C. Black, the commissioner of pensions, will lay down his burden with considerable regret. He has for several years been exceedingly ambitious in a political way, and equally sanguine in reaching out for the United States senatorship, vice presidency, governorship and other tempting offices. He is quite popular in Illinois, where he has occasionally, in the intervals of political work, practiced law at Springfield, Chicago and other places. He draws a pension of $100 a month for total disability.

THEY TOOK IN THE BREWERY.

The Young Men's Democratic Club Entertained by the Liberal Firm of Erhard & Schimke.

Free tickets, the phraseology of which was a manifestation of that peculiar kind of wit noticed on a political hand bill of recent issue, admitted two hundred and fifty members of the Young Men's Democratic club to the "Star" canal boat, at the foot of Charles street, Friday night. Before presenting themselves at the dock the club marched through town, headed by the Harmonia band. While thus parading a four sided transparency was displayed with these inscriptions, which may be dismissed with a smile, "Honor the pulpit," "Keep your eye on this club in 1892," "We go, the Chinese come," "Democratic gain in Stark county 671."

Messrs. Erhard & Schimke, proprietors of the Massillon Star Brewery, were the hosts, and did all in their power to entertain their guests in a congenial manner. Two men got their feet wet in embarkin . The craft reached the brewery three miles north of the city in due time, and the two hundred and fifty members of the Young Men's Democratic club disembarked and drank the beer and ate the sandwiches so generously and freely provided by Messrs. Erhard & Schimke. There was no drunkeness. The entire party returned about midnight.

SURRENDERS TO A SYNDICATE.

Bullock, the Great Water Works Contractor, Said to be Financially Embarrassed.

A dispatch published yesterday in the Pittsburg Dispatch, gives additional particulars in regard to the assignment of S. R. Bullock, the main facts of which were given out in this paper last week:

NEW YORK, November 17.—Rumors of the financial embarrassment of Samuel R. Bullock, the water works contractor, of No 11 Wall street, have been in circulation for some time, in consequence of judgments and attachments for upward of $10,000 having been obtained against him. It was stated to day by Mr. Woltman, confidential manager for Mr. Bullock, that the judgments and attachments had been taken by consent to protect Mr. Bullock, the latter having found that he could not carry on his contracts alone, because of money being too tight and consequently he had turned over the business to a syndicate which will complete all work under Mr. Bullock's supervision, sell the bonds and turn over the surplus to Mr. Bullock. The assets amount to $4,000,000, he said, and all debts will be fully met.

From another source it was learned that the syndicate is composed of the First National Bank, of New York; R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, and W. G. Hopper, of the same city, who, it is said, have loaned Mr. Bullock large sums of money on water works bonds to carry out his enterprises. The amount of loans is reported all the way from $2,500,000 to $3 500,000. Mr. Bullock began business in April, 1885, with $6,000, and has built water works in twenty-two cities. W. S. Mercer was in partnership with him up to 1877. All the water works were bonded for construction, and stock was also issued. Among the water works constructed by Mr. Bullock are the following: Sharon, Pa., bonds, $100,000, stock, $200,000; Paducah, Ky., bonds, $150,000, stocks, same amount; Corry, Pa., bonds, $100,000, stock, $200,000; Massillon, O., bonds, $200,000, stock, same amount; Vincennes, Ind, bonds, $175,000; stock, $200,000; Denison, Tex, bonds, $200,000. stocks, $200,000; Warren, bonds, $150,000, stock same amount; Circleville, O., bonds, $150,000. stock same amount; Wabash, Ind., bonds, $130,000, stock same amount; Green Castle, Ind., bonds, $150,000, stock, same amount; Mobile, Ala., bonds, $750,000, stock, $500,000; Shreveport La., bonds, $250,000, stock, same amount; Vicksburg, Miss, bonds, $250,000, stock, same amount; Chester Pa., bonds, $800,000, stock, $1 600,000.



The true American has a warm place in his heart for the old Log Cabin. It's not "English you know," but from the Log Cabins of America have sprung men in every respect greater than any from the grand castle of Europe. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is the best in the world.

NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT

At the People's Hall—Democratic Wake.

At a recent Democratic meeting General I. R. Sherwood, of Canton, was prevented by the lateness of the hour from telling the old soldiers why they should vote for their friend Steven Grover Cleveland. In expressing his regrets, General Sherwood pledged himself to return to Massillon after the election, and participate in the public rejoicings over the re-election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency.

Circumstances which General Sherwood in his editorial capacity labored zealously to prevent, frustrated this intention, and his inability to fulfill his obligation, caused the publication of some bandinage in this paper, to which General Sherwood in the same spirit replied. It culminated in his offering to come to Massillon to tell of the whys and wherefores of the late election, providing THE INDEPENDENT would hire the hall. THE INDEPENDENT promptly accepted the challenge, and the jest became a jest in earnest. General Sherwood adheres to his proposition and will tell why his cause was lost, in the People's Hall, on Saturday evening. Upon that occasion Robert H. Folger, Esq., will preside, and a very interesting sort of a wake meeting is assured. THE INDEPENDENT invites all its Democratic friends to join the mourners and all its Republican friends to hear them mourn.

AN UNEXPECTED FALL OF SLATE

Fatally Crushes Young Miara, West of Town.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning at the new mine being opened west of the city, on the Lutz farm, by the Warwick Coal Company. The victim was Constant Miara, who lives on extreme North Mill street, in this city. He was driving entry, and had fired a shot. Too soon afterwards he returned to examine the result, and a large piece of slate fell upon his head, causing his instant death. He was an exemplary young man, and had only been married since September 10, his wife being a daughter of William Everhard. The unfortunate young woman is prostrated by her sudden affliction.

Married His Father's Cook.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—It has leaked out that William J. Chisholm, son of William Chisholm, a millionaire shovel manufacturer, was married some thirty days ago to Bridget Barlow, a cook in the Chisholm kitchen. The bride had been a faithful servant of the family for a number of years. Young Chisholm is twenty-four years old. Father Thorpe of the Catholic cathedral, who married them, said that he understood it was a love match. The Chisholm family have not yet recognized the son's wife, who is living with her husband at the fashionable Stillman House.—New York Sun.

The Assistant Bishop.

A dispatch in the Cleveland Leader from Mr. Vernon says: "Your correspondent saw the Rev. A. B. Putnam, of St. Paul's church, chairman of the committee appointed to notify Dr Smith of his election as assistant bishop and asked him when the committee would go East. 'We do not yet know,' replied Mr. Putnam. 'We are waiting to be notified of the time and place of the meeting by Dr. Smith. He wrote me that he if waiting the receipt of a letter from Bishop Bedell, which will have great influence in determining his decision. From all that I can learn I am very much afraid that Dr. Smith will decline the office.'"

A Bad Preacher.

A story is going the rounds alleging that the Rev. J. M. Poulton, formerly pastor of the Massillon U. B. Church and now of Burbank, a few days ago had words with his wife and was choking her when a daughter came to her rescue with a poker. He has since resigned his pastorate. He has many peculiar wishes on the subject of woman's dress, and subjected his wife to many indignities on account of his eccentricities. He once endeavored to cut off her bustle with a butcher knife.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st, New York.

After being idle for several months, eleven nail machines in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s mill, at Youngstown, started up this week.

Why Laura Lost Her Beau.

Laura once had an affluent beau,
Who called twice a fortnight, or so,
Now she sits, Sunday eve,
All lonely to grieve,
Oh, where is her recent beau,
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headache, sensitive nerves and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a lifelong trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, healthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

PANDEMONIUM IN PAINT TOWNSHIP.

West Lebanon Goes Wild Over the Election.

The Republicans jollified in this stronghold of Democracy, Paint township, on Saturday night. It was one of the most enthusiastic, merriest, wildest crowds that ever assembled in West Lebanon. Early in the evening an immense bonfire was built on the public square. Then came Mr. Jefferson Hennings' gray team beautifully decorated with American flags, and drawing a wagon loaded with young men, who were blowing bugles and hurrahing for Harrison. Then came the boys with their fish horns. This was followed by the ring of the anvils as rapidly as they could be loaded for nearly four hours. Added to all this was splendid music by the Cornet band. Finally Mr. George Ross proposed three cheers for Harrison and Morton, which were heartily given; then Dr McMillen mounted a store box and delivered a ringing speech, then the crowd marched to the school house, headed by the band, where G. A. Selders spoke for nearly two hours upon the issues involved in the campaign of 1888. After the speaking there was more music, more pandemonium and the grandest display of fireworks ever seen in West Lebanon.

We have heard many of our old friends say that Salvation Oil cured them of rheumatism. Those who have not tried it, should do so. Our druggists sell it for twenty-five cents a bottle.

German and English manufacturers are selling goods in South American markets, the labels on which state that they are manufactured in the United States.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Reeves Iron Company of New Philadelphia, will put in another set of rolls. The Cleveland Plain Dealer is not looking for such news.

East Liverpool potters have had their wages raised.

A new tin plate mill, to cost one hundred thousand dollars, is to be added to Pittsburg's industries.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., states that the Winifrede Coal Company, in the Kanawha region, employing one thousand men, has advanced wages ten per cent.

Striking miners in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, England, to the number of thirty thousand, have been granted an advance of ten per cent.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma bronchitis and consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c. and $1 00.

The Cleveland & Southwestern Railroad Company is to build a new line from Cleveland to Lodi, where it is to connect with the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, giving the latter road an entrance into Cleveland for coal. This new line will also give the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio a line into Cleveland.—Coal Trade Journal.

The Central Coal Company owned principally by Warwick & Sonnhalter, has been organized and will operate one of the new mines being opened west of the city.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr Kings New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

The Toledo Iron and Steel Company, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been incorporated.

The mineral output of the United States last year was worth five hundred and thirty-eight million dollars—greater than the production of the countries of Europe combined.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzly druggist.

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons the medical empirics of every fair school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least, the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, endorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Atty

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work that is and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my authority filed after on file in the probate office.

No. 24 East Main street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 8¼ acres of land and good buildings, near rail'n station.

8½ acres of land, well improved, in 5th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 2¼ miles northwest of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and outbuildings, has about 15 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 60½ acres, Perry county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hillside.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No 51 North Mill street.



For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS
I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.
PISO
The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	5 45	2 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 08	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	8 10
Norwalk.....		3 33	7 16	8 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 06
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*6 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 08	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 53
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland.....	2 38	7 58	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 06	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 06	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 58	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No.2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 01	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 45	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 53	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 18	No.2
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	.....
Wellington.....	3 05	7 43	10 38	A. M.
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 08
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 28
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

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PEERLESS DYES
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

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The Independent's Telephone No. is 42.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

Patrick Ford triumphantly declared at Cooper Union that the nation had wiped its feet on "the thing called the Mugwump."

Official returns from New York outside of the city and Kings county and with those districts practically officially, give Harrison a plurality 13,399. The Prohibition vote, 30,692, is several thousand larger than in 1884, but less than any year since, and 11,158 less than last fall.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York, speaking of local appointments said: "Let me say right now that I will not 'recognize' anybody in making these appointments on geographical grounds. It will not differ to me if the men—or women—whom I appoint all reside upon the same block, I will appoint those whom I think will look to the interests of the entire city." The quotation embodies a principle very generally disregarded, and which if adopted in all cases would improve all branches of the public service.

With magnificent condescension, Whitney, secretary of the navy, by virtue of his influence with the greatest monopoly in the world, agrees to trust to American ingenuity to produce acceptable designs for new war-ships, in view of the blunders discovered in the English designs previously purchased. What a superb speciman of the native American is this, who, after scouring Europe first and failing to get reliable plans, as a very last resort grudgingly gives the American naval architects a chance!

A dispatch sent out from Columbus says: "The official returns from every county in the State have been received at the Secretary of State's office, the last being received from Wayne county this afternoon. However, errors have been discovered in the abstracts of forty-six counties, and they have been sent back for correction, and until these are corrected and returned to the Secretary of State it will be impossible to give the exact Republican plurality in the State." To THE INDEPENDENT this is another way of saying that forty-six county officials cannot go through the simple arithmetical operation of adding, and are, therefore, incompetent. So it will be as long as county officers are doled out to the hardest "worker" in the cause. We had an instance in Stark county this fall when Paul Field, a competent man, was beaten at the Democratic primaries by a common politician, who was soundly defeated, by the way, for which all may rejoice.

The total vote of South Carolina on November 6 was 79,565, of which the highest number cast for a Republican was 13,740. Yet the population of that commonwealth as ascertained by the census of 1880, was 995,577. Ohio with its population of 3,198,062 cast over 800,000 votes, or about one to every four individuals. By the same reasoning, South Carolina ought to cast 250,000 votes As there are yet a very few Democrats who honestly think that there is no suppression of the Southern vote, let them contemplate this discrepancy between the votes cast and the votes that ought to have been cast. South Carolina is represented in congress by nine representatives and senators, while Ohio, casting ten times as many ballots, has but twenty-three. Every vote in South Carolina counts as much as four votes in Ohio. This is an illustration of a condition which the Republican party will endeavor by fair and peaceable means to reform.

Nobody has proposed dropping the Southern question. to let it take care of itself, and thoughtless comment to this effect is ill-considered. For three years we have been confronting a condition, impotent to change it. We used strong language when strong language was needed, and we have at last wrested back the power from the hands in which it was unjustly lodged, and have not only to confront the condition but to provide the cure. It is not a question of party politics, it is a question of races. We have the prejudice to unroot that has existed ever since the first slave ship landed in America. Shot guns and passion will never effect a cure, however righteously applied. There is no chance for the supremacy of the Southern brigadiers for a number of years to come, and we can much better afford to systematically dispel the hatred now slowly cooling than to re-heat it by radical measures.

HOW SHALL WE TREAT THE SOUTH?

"With New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana the vote of your new States would be wiped out, and the danger of a Solid South as threatening as ever. As to gaining electoral votes in the South on the Virginia plan you must first give us in each State some vital question like her State debt that will break down the barriers of prejudice, and you cannot find any. Until you do that a Republican in the South will stand as about like a Jew in Russia. You seem to be satisfied with securing a President, and you call a halt when congress is being stolen from you. Congress has the constitutional power to provide for the election of its own members, but you halt at assuming this duty. Under the fifteenth amendment neither any State nor the United States have any power to abridge the suffrage of the colored man, and yet you propose that the United States shall assent to the suppression of the negro vote in the Southern States by reducing their representation in congress and the electoral college.

"While I believe the fifteenth amendment was a political blunder, if not a political crime, civilization does not move backward, and you cannot undo it now. If the Southern States will adopt the educational suffrage of Massachusetts, then the representation may be reduced by the number of illiterate males over twenty-one. But the question of honest elections would still remain, and when we see men cheating each other in primary elections of the same party it is idle to talk about fair elections between opposite parties without stringent laws to enforce it. Your tally sheet frauds show it is not confined to any section. All we ask is what the Republican platform promises—'appropriate legislation' It may become necessary from the same effort now being made to steal a majority in congress to place the election of its members in every State in the hands of United States officers appointed for that purpose under stringent laws to secure fairness."

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

The foregoing is from the collection of opinions being gathered by the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Mr. Chalmers is well known as a former officeholder, and a man not exactly of the kind required to bring about the change the South so badly needs. There is a good deal of meat in what he writes, so far as he deals with things as they are. Then he stops. He asks what the platform promises—"appropriate legislation" It is much easier to write the two words than to outline "appropriate legislation." General Grant sent down soldiers, and they made matters worse than they were. President Hayes let the South severely alone, and the bull-dozers were unshamed. Grover Cleveland gave them tacit encouragement and they straightway began to wonder if after all the "Solid South" was not as the Charleston Sun hinted, their "monumental mistake." Under President Harrison let us flood the South with our best men, and make clearer what they are already beginning to see, that as a simple business proposition they cannot afford to continue in the future as they have in the past, and that in the long run even political honesty is the best policy.

The United States government pays less attention to those highest earthly interests of its citizens—human health, and life itself—than other governments, and even less attention than it gives to the protection of swine and other domestic animals.—Dr. Henry B. Baker.

Taxes for 1888.

The deputy treasurer will be at the City hall, Massillon, on December 3, 4, 5 and 6, with the books of the city of Massillon and Perry township.

RESIGNED.

RETIRING PRESIDENT BLUMENSCHEIN

Is Presented with a Cane and Complimentary Resolutions, After Which the Council Feasts the Inner Man.

President Blumenschein dropped the gavel for the last time Wednesday night. Four members of the council told stories through the smoke befogged atmosphere of the chamber and waited one hour while the marshal hunted up though statesmen to constitute a quorum. Mr. Boerner was selling tickets at the opera house, and the impression got abroad that nobody in town but Mr. Boerner could sell those tickets. Mr. Volkmor was engaged in taking in tickets at the door, and it was impossible to disturb business by removing him. Mr. Cluts was out of town. Finally Mr. Bowman was driven out of his home and the city machinery moved.

The payment of a lot of bills and the acceptance of four weekly street commissioner's reports, three amounting to $48 apiece, and the fourth to $45, was agreed to.

The city clerk stated that the following balances were in the treasury which include the amount of the bills ordered paid:

Street Commissioner's fund	$ 780 10
Street and alley	3 62
Lighting	2,790 72
Fire Department	4,033 78
Police	1,468 75
Water	289 88
Engineer	117 09
Salaries	657 64
Sinking	3,500 00
Incidental	337 50
Board of Health	358 45
Hospital	169 20
Sewer	500 00

This, he concluded, shows that the street department fund is exhausted and all work must stop. The bills ordered paid must be settled from the incidental fund.

Mr. Leu moved that John Snyder, contractor for street work, be paid $400 on account. Carried.

President Blumenschein then requested attention and read the following:

To the Honorable, the Council of the City of Massillon:

Having determined to remove from this city in the near future, I now tender to you my resignation as councilman from the second ward. During my term of office, our relations have always been pleasant and agreeable, and I am exceedingly thankful to you for the manner in which you treated and aided me in performing the duties as the president of this body. While I may not at all times have been able to meet the full requirements of the office, I have always done the best I could. The record of the acts of this council will compare favorably with the acts of any former council of the city. Many improvements have been made, and at the same time the city's indebtedness is nearly paid. The taxpayers for the year of 1888 will be relieved by a reduction in the levy of one mill. I believe Massillon will grow in solidity and prosperity, and I greatly regret to leave, and I do not do so because I have no faith in the prosperity of the city, but because of the special business in which I am engaged and in which I will have a new field of operation. Of the people of Massillon and this body I cannot have any but pleasant recollections. Trusting that you will accept this resignation, I am

Yours respectfully,
PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN.

Mr. Hering moved that the resignation be accepted. It was carried and he then offered the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, Philip Blumenschein, president of this body, has tendered his resignation of that office, as well as his seat as a representative from the second ward, owing to his prospective removal to Princeton, Ill, and

Whereas, During his incumbency as our presiding officer he has at all times faithfully and conscientiously discharged the duties pertaining thereto, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this council are hereby tendered our retiring esteemed president for the gentlemanly demeanor which has characterized his occupancy of the chair, his official relations with members and his uniformly fair and impartial decisions during the sessions of the past year, and

Be it further Resolved, That we commend our retiring president to those with whom he may in the future be associated as a man of sterling integrity, excellent business qualifications, and a citizen of whom any community may well feel proud.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered upon the journal as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

Mr. Jarvis was called to the chair, and upon motion of Mr. Bowman the resolution was adopted. City Clerk White then left his desk and, presenting himself before Mr. Blumenschein said:

"In behalf of the council I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting you this cane as a small token of their appreciation of yourself, both as a citizen and as the chief executive officer of the city council. You have presided over this body for nearly three years, and your every act has been in the interest of good government and on the side of an economical administration. You have closely watched the expenditure of the public's money, and on several occasions have, by your voice and vote, recorded yourself as a safe man to trust in public position. We part with you with sincere regret What is Massillon's loss will be Princeton's gain, and we can assure the people whom you expect to cast your future with that they can give you the right hand of fellowship, that they can trust you with any position, and that in the end they, together with you, will be the gainers. Your business reputation established in our city and throughout the Northeastern part of this State is second to none, and why should it not be? You started at the bottom, and by strict integrity, close attention and application to your business you have steadily risen in the business world and by your party have been highly honored in making you the president of this official legislative body of the city of Massillon, O. You have been successful in your business and have from nothing amassed considerable property, and now seek new fields in which you hope to enlarge your business. In behalf of this council permit me to wish you success and trust that your every act in the future, as it has been in the past, may lead your steps not only in the business world but also in the social world onward and upward.

Solicitor Young stepped forward to add to what had already been said his sincere regret at the departure of Mr. Blumenschein. After heaping many kind words upon the modest retiring president he handed him the cane so long kept in the background.

Mr. Blumenschein then took the floor and accepted the present and the compliments in the best terms he could under the circumstances. He thanked the members of the council and its officers for the assistance they had always been ready to give and invited the entire body to follow him to a friendly restaurant.

The council immediately adjourned to A. Boerner & Co.'s restaurant, where luscious oysters were washed down with sparkling liquids, and for a short time grave cares of state were thrown to the winds.

BILLS PAID.

Geo. Curley (police)	$ 7 87
Election expenses	15 75
Mrs. Deamer	4 50
S. A. Conrad	1 43
J. J. Hoover	7 75
S. Fritz	25 10
P. Gribble	4 00
T. C. Miller	100 00
L. Limbach	150 00
Dieffenbacher & Young	1000 10
Massillon Gas Company	16 85
Harmon Shaidnagle	9 37
F. Ertle	1 75
L. Limbach	97 55
Frank Seaman	27 03
H. F. Oehler	65
Vogt Stone Co	2 52
Warthorst & Co	34 12
D. Atwater	6 05
L. Limbach	188 10
U. J. Darr	2 00
Matthew Bros	11 70

Mr. Blumenschein Says Goodbye.

With so many friends about me, I know of no other way than this of thanking and saying good bye to all, without missing some. My determination to leave Massillon was made with regret on personal accounts, and after the events of last night that regret is doubly strong. I cannot express my gratefulness to my fellow councilmen for their mark of esteem, which I shall carry to my new home, as the best letter of credit I can hope to obtain. The city council not satisfied with giving me the highest honor within its power to confer, has accepted my resignation in such a manner as I have had no reason to expect. When I think of this I must also turn to my constituents of the second ward, without whose confidence these later honors could not have been imposed. My business relations, too, have always been of the most pleasant character, and I leave my wholesale and my retail patrons with a desire to find others as trustworthy and liberal. Again thanking one and all, I say good bye, wishing to all, and to Massillon, the prosperity I feel sure will continue to be their share.

PH. BLUMENSCHEIN.

Official Figures.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—The Secretary of State gives official figures for Secretary of State: Ryan 417,510; Young 395,522; Payne 21,618; Ebner 3,452; Ryan's plurality 21,988. The plurality for McKinley in the eighteenth district is 4,099. Republican congressional pluralities by districts, 43,007; Democratic pluralities by districts, 22,127; net Republican plurality. 20,880 Judge Taylor's plurality in the Garfield district is 11,900.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Where Stark Stands in Relation to Other Counties.

The official Ohio crop report for November has the following concerning Stark county: Acres sown for wheat crop of 1888, 49,905; bushels per acre, estimated from threshers reports, 17; estimated product of 1888, 848,385 bushels; the per cent. sown for 1889 as compared with 1888, 93; estimated acres sown for harvest of 1889, 46,412; condition compared with full average per cent. 95; average days of seeding after September 1, 15; condition of soil at time of seeding, good.

Interesting facts, not included in the report may be gathered from the tables: Wayne county stands first in Ohio, having produced 918,527 bushels; Stark comes second in quantity, but third as to acreage. Ottawa, Scioto and Wood counties each produced more bushels to the acre, but many more produced less to the acre. The county ranking lowest in the average per acre is Logan, where the 44,469 acres sown yielded an average of but 3 bushels. Acreage, gross yield and all being taken into consideration the following is the ranking of the great wheat counties of Ohio: Wayne, Stark, Ashland, Montgomery, Wood, Pickaway, Butler, Darke and Franklin. The yield of Wayne has been stated, the yield of the last of the foremost counties was 543,081 bushels. The nine counties specified constitute four districts: Ashland, Stark and Wayne comprise one; Butler, Montgomery and Darke the second; Franklin and Pickaway the third, and Wood all alone Ohio's total crop in 1888 was 28,316,207 bushels, and the average yield 11.6 bushels to the acre.

Impurities of the blood often cause annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures all affections.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS

And it may Mean a Great Deal.

General Superintendent E. B. Taylor of the Pennsylvania Company, Chief Engineer Shaeper and other officials arrived in Massillon yesterday, and left immediately for Clinton, via the Massillon & Cleveland railroad, for the purpose of inspecting it. The result of their presence so far as can be ascertained is that a force of men is now at work strengthening and repairing all the bridges, with orders to undertake other improvements. It was also given out that the rails would at once be replaced with steel rails.

THE INDEPENDENT is informed that the M. & C. is now in good condition for the business being transacted upon it, and the wholesale improvements under way and in contemplation indicate, if anything, that through Cleveland trains are to be run from here via the M. & C. and C., A. & C. This is somewhat speculative, and nothing definite is known at the principal office in this city. The line now yields handsome returns as a freight feeder for the Ft. Wayne, and its opening for passenger traffic would amount to the addition of a new north and south railroad to Massillon's present facilities.

A MEAN MAN

Overturns a Chimney to "Get Even" With a Contractor.

Jack Harvey is the name of one of Massillon's precious brick layers. Recently he secured a sub-contract from J. F. Schrock, the builder, to construct a chimney in an addition which Schrock had finished for Mrs. I. Ulman, corner of Plum and East streets. He finished his work, but for some reason, and probably not one likely to endanger the collection of the bill, Schrock had failed to settle the account. Mrs. Ulman was, of course, ignorant of this matter and entirely disinterested, and had the addition in use as a kitchen. Yesterday afternoon, at a time when the range was in use, Harvey appeared on the premises, and mounting to the roof with his man, deliberately overthrew the new chimney. The first intimation the family had of the malicious act was when clouds of smoke from the range filled the house, and they thought it was on fire. They soon discovered the cause, and called to Harvey to ask what he meant. He said that he had not been paid by Schrock, and that was "the kind of a man" he was under such circumstances. The damage was done by this time, and Harvey left. It is impossible to justify the outrage, and it is such a clear case that Harvey can, and most likely will be brought up with a short turn. Proper punishment will include the loss of the claim, and require him to replace the overturned flue.

Musicale.

The following programme of classic music was played by E. S. Lind before his pupils on Wednesday evening, at the home of Mr. F. Forst, on Cana street:

Marches Heroique Nos. 2 and 3	Schubert
Gavotte in D Maj	Bach
Rondo	Clementi
Sonata, Allegro, Adagio Prestissimo	Beethoven
Septett, Piano duo	Beethoven
Adagio Favori	Mozart
Il Penseroso	Heller
Norwegian Bridal Procession	Greig
Valse in E flat	Chopin
Valse Styrienne	Wollenhaupt
The Hunter's Horn	Kornatski

He Ran Through a Fortune.

The Pittsburg Dispatch contains information from New York concerning the rise and fall of young Watson Teegaiden. He inherited a fifth of a fortune of $250,000 a few years ago, and ran through with it in short order, and is now in financial straits. For a time he was a leading man in a poor theatrical company, and in that capacity visited Massillon, where he left several legacies in the shape of orders on an empty treasury.

The Norwalk Reflector thus describes the new W. & L. E. station about to be built in that town: "The building will set sixty feet back from the street and will be 80x25 feet, two stories high, and will be constructed either of stone or brick. There will be a covered walk ten feet wide from the street to the building, and the platform in front of the building will be at least twenty five feet wide." Now if the company does not prepare to duplicate this structure to Massillon, the station which gives it more business than any two on the line, Massillon will consider it ungrateful.

"What Drug will Scour these English Hence?"

Wicked Macbeth, who murdered good King Duncan, asked this question in his despair. Thousands of victims of disease are daily asking "What will scour the impurities from my blood and bring me health?" Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. When the purple life tide is sluggish, causing drowsiness, headache and loss of appetite, use this wonderful vitalizer, which never fails. It forces the liver into perfect action drives out superfluous bile, brings the glow of health to the cheek and the natural sparkle to the eye. All druggists.

Delinquent Tax.

The books of 1887 for the four wards of Massillon, Perry and Tuscarawas townships, are at the office of Joseph V. Newstetter, in the Harsh block, corner of Main and Erie streets. All delinquents are requested to call and settle their taxes for 1887. 74 6t

AN ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.

St. Elmo's Fire, Badly Frightens the Crew of a Swedish Vessel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Swedish ship Edward, loaded with iron ore, arrived Monday from Havre, and a remarkable story is told by the officers and crew of a hair-raising encounter with an electrical storm. The captain says:

"The weather had been dirty and ugly. At 5:30 in the morning the men were bracing the main-yards, when their work was interrupted by a loud crash of thunder and an explosion which sounded to us like the report of a thousand cannon. The lightening struck the main rigging directly over the men, and at the same moment a ball of fire, just like a shell, bobbed about the rigging and then exploded. When the ball of fire exploded streaks of flame darted in every direction.

"It was just like the falling of stars. For miles around the sea was illuminated, and every cord in our rigging shone like strands of silver. The brilliancy was but momentary, and we were left in darkness. In less than five minutes, and before we had recovered from the shock of the previous bolt, another terrible flash of lightning, followed by an explosion of another ball of fire, sent us scurrying in every direction for shelter. We were all thoroughly frightened. The crew could not do any work. But our fears and astonishment were destined to be still further increased.

"Just as we were getting on our feet again and thanking God that we had escaped with our lives, there was another thrilling display. I was standing on the quarter deck and the men were about to again attempt to brace the main-yards. Suddenly, and with an awful sound, a flash of lightning broke right above the main rigging, and out of it we could see another ball of fire playing above the rigging from the starboard side, right over to the port side. It, too, exploded, but with a noise and scattering of flaming fragments which sunk the previous ones into comparative insignificance.

"I was dazed, and when I recovered sight and sense not one of my men was on his feet. The whole crew was prostrate; some tumbling about on top of each other, some crying with fear and others stretched on their backs as though they had been struck dead. As soon as the crew was able to get around I made a thorough examination of the vessel and rigging. It was not injured in the least and showed no signs whatever of the awful fusillade."

Piping Natural Gas.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 21.—The natural gas pipe line which is to supply this city is nearly completed, having reached a point a mile and a half from the city limits A magnificent display was made last night, gas from two wells having been turned into the line. There was a great shower of stones from the end of the pipe, and they were thrown several hundred feet. In another week the gas will be here and distributed.

Paymaster and Money Missing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A Herald special from Moline, Ill., says: W. D. Stoughton, paymaster for the Moline Wagon company, aged twenty five years, is missing, and it has been discovered that within the past few years he has drawn over $10,000 wages made out to imaginary parties. He was a fast young man, with only a moderate salary.

A Peacemaker Murdered.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—John Armstrong, an engineer in the Grape creek mines in this county, and his wife had a family quarrel Monday evening. Joseph Glascow, a boarder at the house, undertook to interfere, when Armstrong drew a revolver and shot him through the heart. Armstrong took to the woods.

Two Children Burned to Death.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 21.—Monday evening Mrs Joan Broadman left her two children alone in the house while she went out in the yard to milk the cow. While gone the children, who were playing near the grate, were burned to death, their clothing catching fire.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for nearly 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.—2-19

Don't Whip a Sick Horse.

Nor take cathartic pills when your bowels are sluggish. They are whips. But try, once at least, Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, They act through the nerves. Samples free at Baltzly's.

A full line of school books and school supplies at the Independent Company's store.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Sam Small will lecture in Wooster on the evening of December 11.

The terms of the postmasters at Alliance and Orrville expire next January.

Frank Genet, the boy who was accidentally shot on Sunday, is resting easier.

The thermometer stood at twenty degrees above zero early Wednesday morning.

Fifty thousand bushels of potatoes were shipped from Wayne county this season.

Alliance hopes for the extension of the Postal Telegraph Company's lines to that town.

The public schools of Leetonia have been closed, owing to the prevalence of diphtheria.

Mrs. Charles Stutz, the wife of the ancient Bugler, died Friday morning at the age of sixty-eight.

The Sippo mills' switch will be connected with the yards of the Pennsylvania company on Monday.

Findlay's postmaster and her letter carriers, all Democrats, have forwarded their resignations to Washington.

The Cantonian who was relieved of a gold watch in the crowd in this city, on Thursday night, is Jacob Hane.

Echoes from the second ward say that J. R. Schlagel is being mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the council to succeed Ph. Blumenschein.

All persons interested in the organization of the Junior Order of United Mechanics are expected to be present next Friday evening at the K. of L. hall.

Excursions will be arranged from the near-by cities to Massillon on December 7, when Gilmore's band will give a concert, with all the peace jubilee features.

Word has been received here of the death, at Yreka, Cal., of William McConnell, formerly a resident of Massillon. He died of heart trouble, after an illness of four hours.

The Cleveland jollification committee, General Albert Barnitz, president, has invited the Republican clubs of this city to participate in the Cleveland jollification on November 24.

A recent paragraph stating that the freight shipped from here over the W. & L. E. railroad in October amounted to over four million pounds, should have read forty million pounds.

Mr. William McConnell, of California, whose death was briefly mentioned Tuesday, was one of the clerks here in old Wheat City days. He left Massillon about 1850, to prospect for gold.

George Zellers has made his first appearance in public as a Harmonia band clarinetist. The band is gradually including in its organization a number of young musicians full of zeal and promise.

Alliance thinks that an electrical apparatus manufacturing company is desirous of locating there, and would come for a bonus of fifty thousand dollars and employ employ one hundred and fifty men.

Henry Elsass caught his sleeve in a lathe at Russell & Co.'s works on Saturday afternoon. Before his trouble was noticed and the machine stopped, his upper garments had all been torn off, and he was himself badly bruised.

The banquet to be given by the Daughters of Rebekah in the Odd Fellow's hall, has again been postponed from the 23d to the 30th of November, owing to the hop to be given in the Hotel Conrad Friday evening.

When Mayor Frantz got ready Friday morning to settle the case of Mr. William Amos, familiarly known as "Fish Billy," he sent out for Mrs. Amos. Mrs. Amos had fled, however, preferring not to testify against her husband. Consequently William was dismissed.

The interest held by George Wade in the stone quarries south of the city, heretofore owned by Kitzmiller & Wade, has been purchased by Mr. Ed. Kitzmiller, of Pittsburg, who, with his brother, of this city, now owns the entire property under the corporate title of The Kitzmiller Stone Company.

The Pennsylvania Company has decided to heat all its trains by steam from the locomotives. Arrangements were being made at the round-house Monday for the connection of the Massillon accommodation cars with that building, so that the temperature will be kept up all night while they stand on the side track.

A large funeral procession followed the remains of Stanislaus Miara, the young coal miner who was killed Saturday morning, to the grave on Monday. The Deutsche Shutzenbund marched in a body. A brother of Miara's had his leg broken while at work in a mine, about the same time Stanislaus was killed.

The Massillon Machine Company is in the process of reorganization at present, owing to the resignation and withdrawal from the corporation of President J F. Schrock. The stock of the company is now held by Taylor Clay, who has privately settled all the suits set for hearing to-day, and liquidated all claims. The institution is now in a better condition than ever.

All the contracts for the bridges and stone work on the much-talked of new road extending from South Erie street to the old Pigeon Run road, have been let. It is now so late in the season that the contractors think it will be impossible to open the thoroughfare for travel before spring. When the work is completed, several additions to the city are likely to be put upon the market.

Reference to the travellers' register will show important changes in the time schedule of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. During the continuance of the table, the postal car heretofore run on train No. 3. will run on train No. 7. The postal car and local mail car eastward will run as before, the postal car on No. 4 and the mail car on No. 10.

Three of the Golden Wyandottes, such as Sam Oberlin shipped last week to Iowa, brought fifteen dollars. Nine Wyandottes of another breed brought fancy prices in Boston. Henry Berrar sold three Silver Bearded Polish hens in Taylorsville, Ind., a few days ago for ten dollars. The names of the Massillon chicken fanciers are equally well known in all corners of the Union—also in Switzerland.

Petitions for the commutation of sentence of Mrs. Garrett to life imprisonment are being circulated throughout the county. We understand they have been signed by all the jurors in the case, the judge, prosecuting attorney and other court officials and many others, asking the governor to exert his clemency in behalf of the condemned murderess.—Medina Gazette.

A pleasant company of neighbors met at the home of Councilman Ph. Blumenschein, on Saturday night. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of a handsome gold watch chain, the speech being made by L. A. Koons, on behalf of those present. A bountiful supper was served and cards were introduced. Mr. Blumenschein will soon move to Illinois.

The Catholic Young Men's Association played "The Seven Clerks" Wednesday, for the benefit of the English Catholic fair. There was a large audience and everybody enjoyed the presentation, which was better than the first last winter. Miss Ada McGrath, the leading lady, carried off the honors for graceful and intelligent acting. Charles Gabele, Joseph Ess, Frank Stucker and the three thieves might be mentioned as deserving of considerable praise.

Teachers were needed for one hundred more children at the Industrial School on Saturday. This institution is in all respects save this, in better condition for effective work than ever before. The crying need, as in every year past, is for teachers. Surely the wives and daughters of Massillon, many of whom can easily spend the brief hour or two once a week, will not read this appeal in vain. The true cure for every social disorder is education, and here is an opportunity for a practical display of philanthropy.

Sold Out.

Ph. Blumenschein on Tuesday consummated a sale which has been in view for some time by parting with his retail cigar business to L. Bammerlin. The consideration was $1,371.50.

At the First Methodist Church.

The Rev. Sheridan Baker, D. D., is conducting a series of very interesting meetings at the First Methodist church every afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and every evening at 7, to which the public are cordially invited. Dr. Baker is a very interesting and spiritual preacher

Tuesday Night's Masquerade.

The bal masque at the People's hall drew together a big crowd Tuesday night including thirty from Canton. Prince and peasant, clown and harlequin, queen and ballet-girl whirled in the mazy, in costumes appropriate for the characters assumed. A gold headed cane was awarded to Edward Harmon for being the most handsomely dressed of the men; a big turkey to Oliver Stansbury for having the most comical outfit, and an umbrella to Miss Royer, of Orrville, for being the most beautifully decked lady. The net profits of the enterprise are eighty-six dollars.

Coal Developement.

As soon as a switch is laid from the W. & L. E. railway, the Lutz farm mine just opened by the Warwick Coal Company will be ready for the shipment of two hundred tons a day. The shaft is about thirteen hundred feet from the main track. The Warwick Coal Company is one of the many new companies recently organized, at the head of which is J. G. Warwick. Rinehart Keller is also largely interested. The capital stock is forty thousand dollars.

Another new mine of equal capacity, on the Miller farm, in close proximity to the Warwick mine, is being opened by the Drake Coal Company, capital stock forty thousand dollars, at the head of which is Rinehart Keller. The output of the mine will be shipped over the Ft. Wayne railroad. The Drake Company's shaft is almost completed, the coal having been reached Wednesday.

to-day.

The reason Rineharts Worm Lozenges never fail is because they destroy the Worm nest. Z. T. Baltzly.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Maud Keller is visiting friends in Canton.

Miss Jeanette Freaner visited in Canton over Sunday.

Mrs. Haulon, of Coshocton, is visiting her son, Mr. J. H. Haulon.

Mrs. Polly Hoke, of Attica, O., is visiting relatives in this city.

Captain Josiah Cluts is on a hunting expedition in Knox county.

Mrs. S. R. Weirich is spending three weeks in Toledo and Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Dielhenn is regaining her health in a private Pittsburg hospital.

Mr. Horace M. Houser, of Akron, spent Sunday with Mr. Archer C. Corns

Mrs. Anna Karr, of Akron, is the guest of Mrs. Benton Smith, on Short street.

Mr. and Mrs. Orchard, of Lima, are the guests at the residence of Mrs. Kate Webb.

Mrs. Arthur Enders, of Ravenna, is visiting Mrs. John Borrey, on South East street.

Miss Harriet Russell, who is attending school at Cleveland, spent Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Mary McCullough and Miss Hurxthal are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hurxthal, of Mansfield

Mrs. F. J. Keller is at Doylestown, having been called there by the illness of Mrs. Will Whitman.

Miss Maggie Davis was the guest of Mrs. James Phillips, *nee* Miss Ida Tinkler, in Justus, on Sunday.

Mrs. G. Liv. Ryder and Miss Helen left last week for Toledo, called there by the sudden illness of a relative.

J. R. King will leave in a week to take charge of a steam laundry in Kankankee, Ill., which he has purchased.

Miss Frances Loew entertained a number of her young friends at her home, No. 78 Oak street, Wednesday evening.

Miss Emma Hemperly left for Texas last week, where she will visit her sister. She will be absent all winter.

J. F. Schrock left for Battle Creek, Mich., Wednesday, having been called there by the illness of his daughter.

Mrs. Kinger, *nee* Marshal, a former Massillonian, now residing in Belvidere, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Perry Merrill.

The fourth of Mrs. C. M. Russell's series of tea companies was given Tuesday night. About eighteen were present.

Mr. William A. Ulman is very slowly recovering from his serious illness which for three weeks has had the upper hand.

Prof. Hamnett, of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., is in the city, having been called here to settle some business affairs.

Married, at the Presbyterian parsonage, on Tuesday evening, November 20, Mr. Franklin Hosler and Miss Lefa Ingold.

Mrs. Thomas Hopper, who has for the past year been visiting in Europe, is visiting her son, Mr. Alfred Hopper, on East Oak street.

Mr. Joseph E. Chase and Miss Ella Feidler, both of Massillon, were married by Justice A. J. Fulmer Tuesday evening.—Canton Repository.

"Uncle" James Justus and his faithful wife, of Massillon, have been enjoying a few days with their son Harry at this place.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Miss Sophia Koth, of this city, who has been visiting her brother, Henry Koth, of Sailorville, O., died Wednesday of typhoid fever. The remains will be brought here for interment.

The Hon. Ellis Morrison, of New Castle, Pa., secretary of the Massillon Water Company, and R. B. Dodson, of New York, are in the city on business connected with the Water Company.

The third of a series of tea parties being given by Mrs. Charles M. Russell, took place Friday night. There were thirty-two guests present. Tea was served upon small tables, after which cards were introduced.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, of this city, Messrs. C. W. Seiberling, of Akron, Frank Janes of New Philadelphia, and Wade Chance, of Canton, left Monday evening for Louisville, Ky., to attend the marriage of Miss Irwin Baker, on Thursday next.

Miss Laura Russell and Messrs. J. W. McClymonds and W. F. Ricks left together for New York Tuesday. Miss Russell will spend some weeks with her friends, Miss Phillips and Miss Snyder, at Newark, Mr. McClymonds will join his wife, and Mr. Ricks is on business and pleasure bent.

SERIOUSLY INJURED

By an Accidental Gun Shot Wound.

Young Harry Genet came into possession of a fine new rifle Monday, and went out in the rear of his North Mill street home to shoot at a knot hole in an out-house. His brother Frank, aged nineteen, who is employed at the rolling mill, was at that time in the building unknown to him, and the first shot fired passed through the boards and took effect in the occupant's back. The ball entered the thoracic cavity, injuring the left lung. Dr. Pease regards his condition as serious.

BOUND OVER.

George Earl will Answer to the Probate Court.

The locally interesting case in which George Earl figures as defendant was not settled until half past 6 Saturday evening. Justice Rogers bound him over to probate court in the sum of two hundred dollars, on the charge of assault and battery. The accusation of intent to kill was dropped. Charles Warth went on his bond.

The testimony on Robert Bellerby's side showed that he was going home perhaps slightly under the influence of liquor, when he was pounced upon by Earl, who soundly belabored him and presided over a moot court. Bellerby was detained at Earl's house all night. Earl and his witnesses endeavored to show that Bellerby had stolen chickens, and they denied having done more than detain him.

The W. & L. E. Shops.

Does the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company purpose giving acceptable bond to the city of Toledo that its shops will be located here if another extension of two years is granted? If not, the extension should not be made. The council should be firm in this matter.—Great interests are at stake and Toledo has the first right in every consideration of the subject.—Toledo Bee.

The convenience of the road would probably be much better suited by the location of the shops at this point, which is about mid-way between the termini.

Come to The Independent's Show on Saturday.

Admission free and no extra charge for reserved seats at THE INDEPENDENT'S entertainment to take place Saturday night at the People's Hall. The Canton News-Democrat says of the lecture:

"It gives us pain to say to our esteemed contemporary, the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, that General Sherwood is unavoidably detained out of the city, but upon his return he will undoubtedly later write the detailed arrangements for the speech he is to deliver for the edification of THE INDEPENDENT'S suave and guileless editor. We add however by the way of advice that General Sherwood has the reputation for framing his remarks from original ideas and views.

Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bible says "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangement of the brain or nerves are the causes of headache, fits, dizziness, sexual weakness, sleeplessness neuralgia, cold feet and hands. A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine may be had at the drug store of Z. T. Baltzly.

An Important Element.

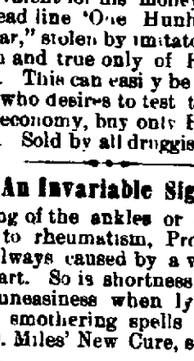
Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar head line "One Hundred Doses one Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists

An Invariable Sign.

Swelling of the ankles or feet, when not due to rheumatism, Prof. DeCosta says, is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. So is shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on the left side, smothering spells The only cure is D. Miles' New Cure, sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

The Ohio State board of health from thirty-three observers reports diphtheria at Russelville, Woodstock, Lyons, Holmesville, Louisville, Bedford, Cynthiana, Collinwood, Toledo four cases Columbus two cases, White House, Dayton three cases, Cincinnati fifteen cases and four deaths. Typhoid fever reported at Woodstock, Bedford, Minster, Columbus Grove, Bethel, Martin's Ferry, Eaton, Cambridge two cases and one death, Columbus two deaths, Cincinnati six deaths. Scarlet fever reported by observers at Woodstock, Bedford, Carrollton, Rocky River, Crestline, Conneaut, Piqua, Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Dayton. Twenty cases of whooping cough at Whitehouse.

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FOR BARGAINS IN

HATS, CAPS, MILLENERY

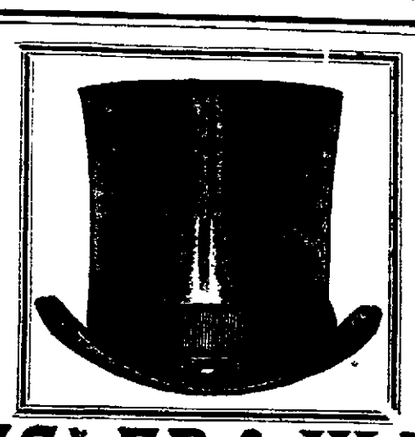
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Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 50c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Youman Hats.

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Facts Worth Mentioning.

We are showing the Finest, Largest and Best Selected Stock of Footwear ever shown in Massillon.

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HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

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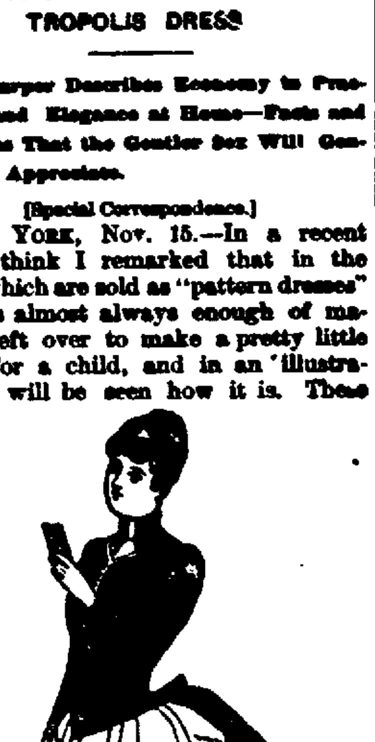
NEW YORK FASHIONS.

HOW THE WOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS DRESS

Olive Harper Describes Economy in Practice and Elegance at Home—Facts and Fancies That the Gentler Sex Will Generally Appreciate.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—In a recent letter I think I remarked that in the robes which are sold as "pattern dresses" there is almost always enough of material left over to make a pretty little gown for a child, and in an illustration it will be seen how it is. These



ELEGANCE AT HOME.

pattern dresses have the large pattern for the bottom of the dress, and then about two yards more of material with a figure, or with embroidery in rather smaller figures designed for use in trimming front, yoke or sleeves, and the dress to many persons is prettier with a plain front. The amount of material is always enough for a large woman and the price the same in all cases. So that these styles of goods are always very good value to women with little girls and an economical turn of mind, and I think nothing is prettier than to see a mother and little girl with the same kind of gown. It makes the mother look more like a big sister.

The very pretty house dress represented has the yoke smocked in diamond pattern and the fullness held in with a ribbon sash. The back is cut in princesse shape. The dress for the child is, of course, to be worn over a guimpe of white nainsook or some other contrasting color.

Another very simple but distinguished home dress has the basque and skirt of plush of deep emerald green, which breaks into beautiful lights as it folds, and the drapery is of "dead fine" silk warp Henrietta cloth. The buttons are of emerald cut glass, and around the basque is a narrow silk braid, lighter by several shades than the plush. Many ladies do not have buttons, but others prefer them, so they are in order if desired. In any case, it would be hard to find a more modest yet tasteful costume than this. It can be made in almost any combination. Velvet and silk or silk



ECONOMY IN PRACTICE.

and cashmere, or wool goods of any kind, could be made up after this model. It requires ten yards of plush and four of Henrietta cloth. Plush suitable for dresses can be bought at very reasonable prices now, a fairly good piece costing $1.50 a yard, and from that up to $3 and $4.

* * *

The other evening I was at Mrs. Mary E. Bryan's house—she who is editor of Munro's magazine and writer of so many books—and I admired her dress so that I shall describe it. It was of sapphire blue plush cut with a perfectly straight plain skirt, which fell in rich full folds. The basque was as severely plain, but it fitted her to perfection. At the neck she wore a frill of fine point lace fastened at the throat by a ruby pin. Her sleeves reached a little below the elbows and were edged with lace, and she wore two narrow ruby bracelets. Her thick mop of curling black hair is cut short and shades her great, dark eyes, and altogether she made a very handsome picture to remember.

Velvets and plush will be much worn this winter, and many very rich and elegant costumes will be made of each material. The velvet is not so durable as the plush nor so rich in effect, for unless velvet is [illegible] of the best, it gives little satisfaction, as it creases so soon. Fancy velvets are made with very wide stripes, only two of [illegible] in [illegible] breadth. These stripes are made with flowers, embroidery, [illegible] designs, and some of them have flowers in natural colors. There are also fancy velvets in [illegible] stripes and some with one stripe of [illegible] and the other uncut velvet, which has a very beautiful effect, and then there are satin grounds with velvet raised flowers. Many [illegible] velvet costumes will be made for dinner and evening dresses for old and young, the trimming and style of cut making the difference in its adaptability.

Those young or old ladies who know what is really most becoming for them, wear black velvet, cut low or square in the neck, without any relief to its severe outline; for the black velvet coming against a neck or arm gives the wearer a peculiar pearly delicacy of tint which nothing else could do. It enhances the beauty of old or young as no color or combination could. In fact, one lady always wore black velvet, and a friend one day said to her:

"What is the reason that you always wear black velvet? Is it a vow?"

"No."

"In memory of a loved one?"

"No."

"What is it, then? You excite my curiosity."

"Well, then, since you are so anxious to know, it is because it makes my shoulders look so white."

The plush for dresses has a very short, rather stiff pile, though it is very durable. This is for children's dresses, for house wear, and is particularly in demand for tea gowns, when in combination with surah and other soft silks and crepes. A very handsome tea gown was made of old gold plush with dark red China crepe front, which was loose, with Fedora drapery.

I have seen several very pretty opera and ball wraps of this old gold colored plush, lined with scarlet satin, and they were very beautiful. A long Mother Hubbard cloak of the same material was worn as a carriage wrap, and bound with a band of plucked beaver.

There are very many new styles of moire silks; some with dots of satin, or stripes, showing through, and others have wide stripes of the moire and silk with other patterns through it. Often these stripes are cut separate and joined to other material or have lace inserted over colored silk or satin and finished at the bottom with beaded fringe. In many instances these striped silks are made up in side pleats so that only one stripe shows from the outside, except as the wearer moves.

It has come to be a necessity that all the best houses cater to a want that some years ago was not recognized as a distinctive need and that is a complete line of dresses, wraps and other garb for girls from 12 to 16, which should differ alike from little girls' dress and grown up clothes, and look exactly suited to the young girls of that trying age. Now there are new styles for them by the score—modest, pretty and unassuming—allowing for all of the child's impatience of restraint in movement, yet with something hinting of the woman's lot in store. Pretty, girlish, dainty dresses they are, and all mothers will be glad, I am sure, for them.

The materials most in vogue for those who are not obliged to count the cost too closely are cashmere, tricot, serge, nuns' veiling, albatross cloth and figured woolens, stripes and plaids. One of the daintiest suits for a young girl is of soft cashmere of a dark blue—sapphire some call it—with a yoke, cuffs and belt of silver braided velvet of the same shade. The basque is laid in box pleats, and the sleeves are half loose. The skirt is gathered full and shirred at the back, with three tucks around the bottom each edged by a narrow silver braid. Few girls there are who could not braid her own. I know one young lady who had a lovely shrimp colored cashmere given her for a best dress, but



THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

there was nothing to trim it with, so she got some narrow gold braid and sewed this in irregular pattern all over some pieces of old white broadcloth for collar, lapels, cuffs and a pointed belt, as well as enough for a deep pocket flap, and she and her deft mother made a very elegant dress that was the envy of her friends and the delight of her father, who felt as if he could afford a new box of cigars considering that his daughter was such a handy little needlewoman.

Another very pretty and very serviceable dress for a young girl is of figured wool, and is made by laying the skirt in loose box plaits all around, and with a short apron drapery in front, ended by a wide surah sash in the back. There is a vest of plush or velvet to match the prevailing color, which in the model is wood brown with dark red spots.

A neat and serviceable style has a sailor collar and cuffs of gobelin blue surah and sash of same, with a dress of novelty stripes of blue, gray and scarlet, with a black one at intervals. This goods makes very good dresses, being durable and not liable to tear or wear rapidly.

* * *

The fashions in hosiery were never more aggressive than now, though refined ladies generally prefer the black or solid colors. Among the newest lots just shown I saw blue ones with round spots of white, with white rings around them until it would not do for the wearers to go out on the days when the Home Guard is out to shoot at a mark for fear of being mistaken for animated targets. Others have butterflies on them, and if this sort of thing goes on we may expect to see beetles and tumble bugs crawling all over our stockings in the near future.



ANOTHER FLEDGELING.

But at [illegible] a dye has been discovered which does not come out on the feet or clothes nor in the wash. This is a great boon. There are some stockings of Lisle thread, [illegible] with cardinal stripes and with white feet. Some ladies always prefer white stockings, and, indeed, I think they are daintier and nicer than any colored ones.

OLIVE HARPER.

CORNS IN HORSES' FEET.

Cause and Cure for These Troublesome Excrescences.

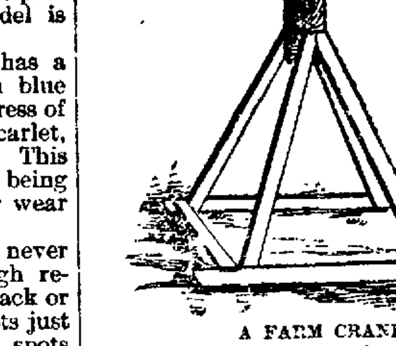
If a horse is supposed to have a corn, says Whip and Rein, let the shoe be removed; the inside quarters of one, or both, fore feet upon being pared will show a streaked, inflamed appearance. The horn will be soft and more spongy than other portions of the hoof. In bad or long neglected cases if you follow the corn with the knife you will come to suppuration. In all such cases one invariable condition is found—the horse stands upon a thick heeled shoe, and the frog of the hoof cannot reach the ground. The whole weight of the horse rests, not upon its natural, elastic support, but upon long, horny heels and iron. This condition is a violation of natural laws, and a corn is the first and most easily managed consequence. The smith, whose ignorance of the anatomy of the organ he has disabled is the sole cause of the trouble, "cuts out the corn," and attributes the difficulty to weak feet, hard pavements, or gives any excuse he thinks may answer for the moment, and puts on, perhaps, a "bar shoe." He cannot tell why he puts on a bar shoe, but he knows it will give temporary relief, and the relief is in this wise—the bar must rest upon the frog, and the heels cut away to allow it to do so. This, by a clumsy contrivance of heavy iron, is getting a part of the relief that nature demands. The true relief is in such a system of shoeing as will preserve the natural action of the foot. The natural action is with a low heel, to have the frog of the foot strike full upon the ground and press upward, against the downward action of the coffin bone, just as a spring acts when a weight is thrown upon it.

The horse's hoof, continues the authority quoted, is simply a boot; inside of it is a true foot. The frog is only a part of the hoof that has a nervous connection with the living tissue inside the horn. Just above the frog is the sensible frog, and on this rests the coffin bone. The vascular bone is connected with the hoof by elastic laminæ, and moves in the hoof by the action of the horse, having its natural rest upon the frog. If the horse stands upon a rim of iron, the center of the foot is unsupported; the points of the pressure are under each "wing" of the coffin bone. From lack of action the frog dries up and loses its function; the sensible frog sympathizes in this condition. Circulation and secretion are lessened. There is more or less fever, probably not perceived by the groom, or, if perceived, he "stuffs" the feet, inflammation begins at the points of pressure under the wings of the coffin bone, and the horse has a corn. The cure of this defect is obvious when the cause is stated; it is to shoe so that the horse will invariably stand upon his frog; this must be secured by the use of a shoe that will admit no other bearing, and the method known among horsemen as the Goodenough system. No horse can travel safely without the use of the frog.

Aside from its all essential necessity as the natural rest from the bony structure upon the ground, its expansive power in keeping the hoof from contracting upon the inclosed joints, and its promotion by its action of circulation of blood to the extremity of the hoof and consequent growth, the frog has a function always overlooked by the ignorant and disregarded by the unreflecting, in that it is the organ of touch. It is the only part of the hoof that communicates with the nervous system, and through that to the brain, and it is therefore the only means that the horse has of accurately determining his foothold upon the ground. In the common method of shoeing, the frog is taken out of action by the thickness of the shoe, and the horse is deprived of its use. Upon no muscle in the body is he more dependent for healthful, natural action, and from the moment the frog is displaced by the blacksmith's iron the decay of the horse's power begins. Contraction, quarter cracks, toe cracks, navicular disease, inflammation, and, more troublesome than all else, corns usurp the free elasticity of nature, and the animal commences his downward course.

A Convenient Crane.

In Farm and Fireside is described a convenient crane for use on the farm. The runners are three and a half or four feet long and about that far apart. The uprights, five feet or so high, are made of scantlings with a shoulder on the lower end to set firmly on the runners.



A FARM CRANE.

The upright block at the top is four by four inches, with notches to receive the top of the four uprights where they should be bolted. On top of this is a long heavy lever with a hook on the shorter end. The lever is held in place by a clamp similar to that shown in the cut by a notch in the head of the frame, or by other suitable device.

What Farmers Tell One Another.

One of the last things written by the late E. P. Roe was a letter commending the "Banquet" strawberry, whose vigor and hardiness he was testing. He said: for those who like a sweet berry it leaves little to be desired in flavor."

"I believe the enterprising farmer will warm the water for his stock in the near future," says Waldo Brown.

Professor Samuel Johnston, of the agricultural college of Michigan, says: "I think that the experience of wheat growers generally will commend this rule: Try new varieties sparingly until convinced by repeated tests that they are adapted to your soil and latitude."

The editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture says: "The best conventions I ever attended were in the winter time, when it was so cold that nobody wanted to run outdoors, and some of them were held in small towns, with only a moderate number in attendance. I cannot remember one held on a fair ground that I thought was very much of a success, for the reasons mentioned; yet they might perhaps be a success after all."

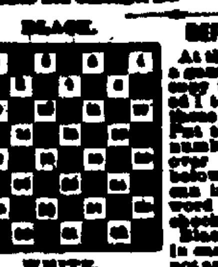
Professor Henry claims that the important [illegible] feeding is to constantly [illegible] that a young animal gives [illegible] feed consumed than an old [illegible] pound of meal or a pound [illegible] more to the weight of a calf than [illegible] animal when grown.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, Editor.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the [illegible], 23 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you are in one sense of the word counter yourself a checker player. Try it!! Blacks always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the Ed.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

November 17, 1888.

Subscribe now and do not neglect to mention it, is on account of "OUR CHECKER COLUMN."

J. Lowrie, a youth of thirteen years, residing near Toronto, Ont., is coming to the front as a strong checker player.

Baker and Reed's Alma $1.25. Gould's Match Games or Problem Book, to any address $1.60.

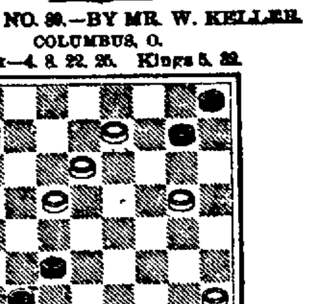
A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.—The players of New York, says the *T's f*, will raise a purse of $50 to $100 and make it a present to the winner of a match of twenty games between Messrs. Freeman and Reed, said match to be played in New York City about the beginning of the new year. Will the players of Providence make the same offer if the match is to be played there?

Mr. Smith is now in full training for his match with Champion Barker, and in a series of games played with his friends, Gardner, of Leeds, and Richmond, of Whitburn, has given every satisfaction to his supporters. Spennymore people will bet their "bottom dollar" on the chance of their townsman.—*N. Leader.*

While Mr. James Smith, champion of England, gives entire satisfaction to his coachers, we feel that when he goes into the match he will be very much handicapped. Barker is giving the game about twelve hours' study each day and Smith is compelled to work ten hours a day for his employer, thus allowing him but very little time to get in trim for the confident and sure American. He, we think, made a serious mistake in compelling Barker to play a restricted match.

POSITION NO. 89.—BY MR. W. KELLER. COLUMBUS, O.

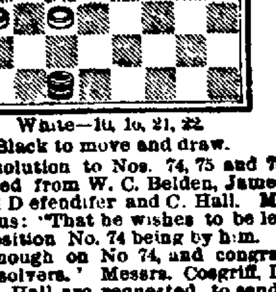
Black—4, 8, 22, 26. Kings 5, 32.



White—7, 10, 14, 16, 28, 31.
White to move and win.

*POSITION NO. 90.—BY MR. J. R. YOEMAN.

Black—3, 13. King 30.



White—10, 15, 21, 22.
Black to move and draw.

*Correct solution to Nos. 74, 75 and 76 have been received from W. C. Belden, James Cosgriff, Daniel Diefendifer and C. Hall. Mr. Belden writes us: "That he wishes to be left out, owing to Position No. 74 being by him. I have had glory enough on No 74, and congratulate successful solvers." Messrs. Cosgriff, Diefendifer and C. Hall are requested to send solution to above problem, and if only one is correct we will mail him the "Gould Book."

SOLUTION TO NO. 75.—BY PERCY BRADT.

Black—1, 5, 20. White, 7, 27, 32. Black to move, what result?

5..9	17..22	1..5	9..18	27..23
7..2	27..23	15..18	15..10	Drawn.
9..14	23..26	31..26	26..31	
2..7	10..15	32..28	18..22	
14..17	26..31	5..9	31..27	
7..10	23..19	19..15	10..7	

SOLUTION TO NO. 76.—BY ROBERT FREER.

Black—10, 11, 12, 14, 16. White—19, 21, 22, 25, 32. Black to move and draw.

16..20(1	18..9	11..15	2..6	12..16
25..22	17..31	6..2	23..16	Drawn.
20..24	2)21..17	15..24	6..15	Robert
23..18	31..26	23..19	16..19	Freer.
24..27	9..6	26..23	15..18	
Variation 1.				
11..15	16..20	24..27	27..31	27..18
32..28	25..22	18..9	6..2	6..9
15..24	20..24	10..14(3	31..27	W. wins.
28..19	22..18	9..6	2..6	P. Bradt.
Variation 2.				
9..6	21..17	2..6	6..10	Drawn.
31..27	10..15	14..21	15..18	Robert
6..2	19..10	10..7	11..15	Freer.
27..23	18..14	11..15	18..22	
Variation 3.				
27..31	23..18	12..19	1..6	W. C.
9..5	27..24	5..1	W. wins.	Belden.
31..27	19..10	24..27		

SOLUTION TO NO. 84.—BY W. KELLER, COLUMBUS, O.

Black—12, 25. Kings 7, 15. White—14, 20, 28. King 31. Black to move and win.

15..18	1..5	18..15	5..14	24..19
14..9	29..25	9..5	18..9	15..10
18..23	5..9	10..6	28..24	19..23
9..5	25..22	5..1	23..27	10..7
7..10	9..5	6..9	24..19	9..6
5..1	22..18	1..5	27..24	7..3
25..29	5..9	15..18	19..15	6..10

GAME NO. 85.—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER. BY W. C. BELDEN, CUCAMONGA, CAL.

11..15	4..8	16..19	15..22	24..19
24..19	22..18	23..16	26..10	1)10..7
15..24	8..11	12..19	23..32	13..17
28..19	18..9	15..10	23..18	31..26
8..11	6..13	7..11	a)32..28	19..24
22..18	29..25	27..23	10..6	7..2
9..14	11..16	19..24	3..7	24..27
18..9	25..22	26..22	6..1	2..6
5..14	10..14	11..15	7..10	9..13
25..22	22..18	30..26	1..5	6..10
11..15	1..5	24..28	10..14	14..18
32..28	18..9	10..6	18..15	21..14
15..24	5..14	2..9	28..24	27..31
28..19	19..15	22..18	15..10	Drawn.
Variation 1.				
5..1(2	7..3	31..26	7..11	11..15
19..15	14..18	13..17	13..22	17..22
10..7	1..5	3..7	26..23	Drawn.
15..10	10..14	9..13	22..5	
Variation 2.				
5..1	14..18	5..9	15..11	6..9
19..15(b	2..6	16..19	31..26	19..24
10..7	10..15	6..2	11..16	7..11
15..10	1..5	19..15	2..7	14..17
7..2	9..14	9..6	16..19	Drawn.

(a) Solution to prize position No. 74.
(b) 14-18 loses.

GAME NO. 86.—"LAIRD AND LADY." BY ZACH BROGAN.

11..15	15..18	2..9	11..18	8..12
23..19	29..25	22..15	1?..6	f)6..9
8..11	1..6	9..18	7..10	26..31
22..17	19..15	a)26..22	6..2	27..24
9..13	4..8	19..23	10..14	23..26
17..14	6..22	28..24	2..6	30..23
10..17	12..16	5..9	17..22	18..27
21..14	24..20	24..19	25..21	9..18
6..10	16..19	9..14	22..26	31..26
25..21	31..26	1)15..10	19..15	Drawn.
10..17	6..10	14..17	b) 8..11	Zach
21..14	15..6	22..15	15..8	Brogan.
Variation 1.				
25..21	18..23	19..10	25..29	Drawn
18..25	6..2	7..14	20..16	O'Melay.
27..9	8..11	6..9	29..25	
11..18	2..6(†	14..18	16..11	
9..6	11..15	9..14	c)25..29	
Variation 2.				
30..25(d	31..24	25..22	19..23	Drawn.
26..31	20..16	18..22	32..28	Zach
6..9	12..19	9..20	25..30	Brogan.

(a) 20-16, 11-20, 27-24, 20-27, 32-14 and we have a complicated position, which, from a glance, we think some of our critics may be able to show a forced white win, by holding the two men on 5 and 13. [Editor.]

(b) In game No. 83 of A. C. R., Mr. J. Sweeney, of Rochester, N. Y., plays 26-31, 15-10, 31-24, 10-7, 3-10, 6-22 and wins for the whites. Instead of [illegible] play [illegible], etc., and will it not draw again at any line of play?

(c) Mr O'Melay writes us: "That the play he sent [illegible] was left after 25-29 as a draw, but they erred in [illegible] at 25-22 which loses." Mr. Harry S[illegible] and D. L. G[illegible]on also called our at[illegible] draw.

(†) 2-16 and what result? Editor.

A Bed in Nicaragua.

It consists of an ox hide drawn, while green, tightly over a stout framework of wood, and afterward elaborately polished, so as to look like the head of a drum. When dry, a slab of marble is a soft and downy thing in comparison with it. It was on such a bed as this, with a smooth and gaudily colored petate or mat, and a single sheet spread over the hide, that I was invited to repose.

I examined this new instrument of torture narrowly, and finally turned in with heavy misgivings, particularly as I found that Pedro's mansion was full of fleas, which had already set my nerves on a gallop. I was weary enough, but it was impossible to sleep—the fleas came in hungry squadrons, and the hide bed grew momentarily more rigid and obdurate.

At last I could endure it no longer. A bed on the ground, with my saddle for a pillow and the sky for a roof, would have been a luxury itself compared with this. I got up, unbarred the door, and went out on the corridor. The cool evening air was most welcome, and I vowed audibly not to go to that ox hide bed again, and so remained outside till dawn.—E. G. Squier.

A Speck of Condensed Sweetness.

"Talk about 'sweetness long drawn out!'" exclaimed a friend the other day—"if you want to realize what that term means, you should take into your system a little of the sugar that druggists use in putting up certain preparations of quinine and other drugs. I went into a Third street drug store and the proprietor gave me a taste. He just put a little speck of this sugar on the end of my tongue and informed me that it was just 280 times as sweet as ordinary cane sugar. Well, I should say it was. I tasted that sugar all day long, and there is a faint suggestion of it hovering about my palate even now. The same day I was beguiled into taking that little speck of condensed sweetness on my tongue I smoked four or five cigars and ate a hearty dinner, but the sugar was more powerful than cigars and dinner combined, and I tasted it through the nicotine and roast beef. I really believe honey would have seemed sour after taking such a dose."—Pioneer Press "Listener."

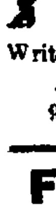
A Story of "Larry" Jerome.

One of the best stories told of the late "Larry" Jerome is that when traveling in Florida not very long ago he stayed at a hotel, the proprietor of which asked him, when he was about to depart, to sign his name in a book not quite like an ordinary hotel register, but one used, after the fashion of an old English custom, for the purpose of obtaining the names of distinguished guests. When Mr. Jerome was about to place his signature with the others, he saw that the writer just before him had incribed the comment, "I came here for change and rest and got it." Quick as thought the witty clubman penned beneath it, "I also came here for change and rest, but the waiters got the change and the landlord got the rest."—New York Press.

Well Dressed Berlin Women.

We have been a little surprised at the number of well dressed people, or rather at the few badly dressed people, seen on the streets. I never saw so many neatly attired girls, and I don't think that the women of any large city on the globe are so uniformly pretty. One coming from America naturally expects to find the women of Germany very large, bony or fleshy. If you come here with that idea in your head you will be disappointed, for the Prussian women are petite, as a rule, below the average stature, well formed and quick in their movements. The men, however, are large, muscular and somewhat gross in appearance.—Cor. Chicago Times.

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ABOUT ALASKA.

Much People—Its Game—Shooting and Fishing—A Country Alive with More Kinds of Game Than Any Similar Sized Country in the World—Southeastern Alaskan Hunting—Capturing Deer with Ocean Steamers—The Caribou or Woodland Reindeer—The Barren Ground Reindeer—The Moose and Its Capture—The Bears of Alaska—The Polar Bear—The Grizzly—The Black Bear—Small Game—Grouse, Ducks, Ptarmigan, Geese, Swans, Etc., Etc.

It would naturally be expected that in such a vast area as Alaska and one so sparsely inhabited as it is known to be that game of all sorts appropriate to the varying climate in its different parts would be found in large numbers, and such expectations are fully realized.

From the Alpine character of Southeastern Alaska, the part usually visited by tourists and from which we hear the most in the various journals and newspapers, the hunting is so difficult that the average visitor who essays it at all is generally so poorly rewarded for the slight exertions he usually makes that our colony has not got a very good reputation for hunting tours, although it really deserves a much better. A hard week's "roughing it" in these parts with Indian guides and canoemen will reward three parties out of four with some of the finest game in the United States, but no one can say that they have had a picnic when they have returned. Fishing of certain kinds can be had here, but even then a half days' jaunt can not be depended upon for a successful tour, and to insure this the angler should cut loose for at least a two or three days' trip to such places as well-paid Indian guides will take him.

I have known a number of those people who came under the general, indefinite classification of amateur sportsmen who took along an armory of guns and an arsenal of ammunition and were banging away from the decks of the tourist steamer to the amusement of the crew and the horror of the nervous, but when the trip was over there was nothing to brag about except a possible sea-gull, raven or bald eagle. The most usual sufferers are the chips and pieces of ice floating in the inland ocean passages or fjords, but as to a bear or deer or any game worth recording they seldom fall to this class of Nimrods.

About one trip in ten, the ocean steamers to these parts, in cruising through the narrow inland passages, runs across a deer or two swimming these channels from one island to another, and, under favorable circumstances, they are killed or a boat is lowered and they are captured alive. This happened on one of my return journeys from Alaska. The steamer Idaho was waiting for a change of tide in Wrangell Strait, a narrow picturesque way in "the inland passage," when some of the crew saw a couple of deer swimming the channel about a half-mile behind us, and the alarm was given. A small boat was lowered in a twinkling, with the best oarsmen we had aboard for a crew, and then began one of the most exciting chases I have ever seen. The deer, hearing the noise and confusion and seeing the approaching boat, redoubled their efforts to save their lives, but it was a vain struggle for them, for within a very few minutes the boat was alongside of them, the mate carefully reached over into the water and grasped the buck by the horns and tail and adroitly flung him into the boat, where he was soon tied. His companion, the doe, seemed to give up hope when her consort was captured, and she was easily pulled into the boat and secured. They were evidently yearlings, and only about half or two-thirds grown. From the very minute that they landed on the deck of the steamer they seemed to make themselves at home, and by the time we reached Victoria they were the tamest animals I have ever seen so soon after their capture; and my experience with the young and captives of wild animals is reasonably extensive. It is nothing unusual for hunters canoeing in these channels to overtake deer swimming from one island to another, and especially when suddenly coming around a bend in the waterway that has covered their movements from the animals' sight. The deer are found only on the islands, and, as wolves are found on the mainland near by and never seek the islands, this seems to explain the reason for their relative distribution.

These deer of Southeastern Alaska are the Columbia black-tail kind (*Cervus columbianus*) the same that are found on the Pacific coast mostly east of the Cascade range of mountains. There are no other kinds of deer found for hundreds of miles until the Yukon, Tanana, Kouskoquim and Central Alaskan streams are encountered, when the woodland reindeer, or, as he is more popularly called, the caribou, is met.



INDIANS OF MIDDLE YUKON KILLING MOOSE.

The inaccessibility of the region this animal inhabits in Alaska will always protect it from the slaughter of the whites, and as the Indians look more to the fisheries than to the game for their living, the caribou will probably exist for many years to come in the wilds of the far Northwest. It is a shy animal, and especially so when hunted very much, and this, coupled with the heavy forests it usually seeks, make its capture quite a feat of sportsmanship. It is larger than any of the deer family we have, and some of the tracks I saw on the headquarters of the Yukon in the British Northwest Territory, looked as if a herd of Texas cattle had been roaming over the ground. At certain seasons of the year the caribou, in their limited migrations, pass over particular districts or cross certain fords of the streams that are known to the Indians, and here they manage to secure a number of these animals, but they are willing to acknowledge that at all other times they are hard to outwit and but few of them fall before their weapons.

Beyond the wooded region, wandering over the desolate stretches of flat, level country called the *tundra*, that reach to the shores of the frozen sea, is to be found the barren-ground reindeer, or the true Arctic reindeer. Unless a hunter abides among the Eskimo who lives along the coast of the Arctic ocean and northern Bering sea, and approaches the reindeer grounds from that side, he would not be likely to ever bag one of these very rare animals. The Eskimo look to them for clothing, their hides making the warmest clothing in the world for their weight. Their flesh always appears delicious in flavor, but it should be remembered that it is partaken of under circumstances of contrast that would make the most common meat appear so, for the person is either living on salted or canned provisions in a ship on the edge of the reindeer country or among the Eskimo, where such meats as that of the fishy seal or coarse-grained walrus are the staples. The reindeer and caribou, are therefore, practically out of the question, for the white Nimrods usually visiting that country, unless they seek their lands in pursuit of other business, and should thereby be brought in contact with them.

The Aleutian Islands, it was told me, once abounded with reindeer, and American whalers sailing through the narrow straits between them could see these animals grazing on the timberless, rolling land of the islands. Here they were comparatively safe from the rude weapons of the Aleuts, until they were supplied with fire-arms by the Russians, when it was not long before this game was exterminated.

The moose, one of the noblest game animals of the American continent, has a habitat in Alaska which, in a rough, approximate way, corresponds with that of the caribou. So thick are the mosquitoes in the valley of the Yukon river in the summer time that both these animals fly to the high



AN ALASKA HUNTER.

mountains in that season, closely following the retreating snow line in order to escape the onslaughts of these pests, the high altitude exposing them to the summer breezes and giving them comparative quiet from their attacks. During my trip in 1883 along the whole length (2,945 miles) of this majestic river I saw but two moose and not a single caribou, although old tracks of the latter were plentiful. As a hunting trip it would not have been a success. I should add, however, that a few winters before, as I was informed, that season had been so severe in the way of deep snow and bitter cold that the moose were terribly decimated, and had not yet recovered from their severe loss of that winter. The Indians of the middle Yukon seeing a moose or a number of these animals swimming the river will pursue them in canoes, and selecting the best will give chase until the nearest canoe-man can jump on its back, when he will grasp it by the nose, throw its head in the air, and cut its throat with a most villainous-looking double-bladed knife of their own make; the companion looking after the assailant's canoe, and holding himself in near readiness for any accident that might happen, for it is a very favorable place for accidents.

There are three well marked species of bear in Alaska—the polar bear, or white, the barren-ground bear, or brown, and the common American bear, or black.

The range of the Polar bear is along the Arctic coast of the territory, extending its excursions half way down the Bering Sea shores in the winter time when the ice pack sets in that direction, to which this species as strictly adheres as a duck does to water. Unless the Nimrod takes a whaler from San Francisco or Honolulu and enters the Arctic Ocean he will have but little chance of seeing this boreal bruin, and even this will not insure an encounter.

The second species spoken of above is said to exist as really three different species, as the brown bear, the barren-ground bear and the grizzly, the latter being the favorite name given by the white people, but I think there are only varieties of the same species, if even that, or about the same distinction that exists between the grizzly and "cinnamon" of the United States, if any. Whether grizzly or not it is an aggressive animal and does some hunting on its own account occasionally. During my stay in Alaska one summer only, nearly a half dozen instances came to my knowledge of hunters getting the worst of encounters, nearly all of whom were Indians, and who are generally superior to white men in such encounters. Throughout the length and breadth of Alaska, all the natives, Eskimo and Indians, have a wholesome dread of this animal that is not conceded to any other in the Territory.

The little black bear is found throughout many parts of Alaska, and is about the same animal there as to habits and haunts as it is everywhere else. It is the smallest, the least dangerous in pursuit, and, take it all around, gives the most sport in its capture to the average Nimrod of all the bears of Alaska. I recommend it to my friends and the grizzly to my enemies.

In the way of small game Alaska is certainly not behind any district in the world. Its waters teem with aquatic life during certain seasons, and the air is full of it in the spring and fall when it is coming in or going out on its migrations. It is the breeding ground of the myriads of ducks, geese and swans that in the fall descend to Oregon and California and make them such famous hunting grounds.

In the summer time this aquatic life is everywhere in Northern Alaska and along the great central rivers, but as this is the breeding season they are tough beyond measure when used as food. Some of the few whites in this part of the country devote their energies in the fall of the year to securing as many geese as they can kill before they migrate, and salt them down by the barrel for winter consumption, often procuring enough for the season.

Grouse are found in the lower levels of the timbered country along the coast, while ptarmigan are to be had at Alpine altitudes.

Fish are found everywhere, but I have said much concerning them under the head of fisheries as a resource to Alaska, and have no space to devote to them as a sport.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

Too Polite.

A lady who had become suddenly rich invited some friends from the city to visit her country seat. On the evening of their arrival she wanted the front lawn sprinkled, and called in an important voice to the serving man: "Come, James, bring out the hosiery."

POLICE IN JAPAN

POLITENESS OF OFFICIALS WHEN ARRESTING AN OFFENDER.

Scene in a Japanese Police Station—Visit to the Bureau of Newspaper Censorship. Suspending an Offending Journal—Secret Service.

A Japanese policeman was never known to smile, but when he finds it necessary to proceed to the extreme step of arresting a lawbreaker his face becomes clouded over with a pall of sorrow and solemnity that would do credit to an Irish undertaker taking the coffin measurement of an archbishop. Grasping the offender firmly with one hand, with the other he extracts from an invisible pocket of great capacity a roll of strong cord. Whispering polite and minute directions in the ear of the victim, who obeys them with scrupulous consideration for the feelings of his captor, he winds the cord several times around his waist and then attaches his wrists in optical contact with the small of his back. Six feet of cord remain; the policeman grasps the loose end, and bowing to the prisoner with an "After you, sir," the pair march away in a touching union of sadness and security. The neighborhood is paralyzed during the performance, business is suspended and traffic is stopped.

MARCHED OFF TO PRISON.

The formality of an arrest, however, is the only amusing side of Japanese justice. If you follow the white clothed policeman and his prisoner you will soon reach a police station in which sit a dozen clerks and functionaries hard at work at books and accounts and reports, with nothing except their physiognomy and the little teapot and tobacco brazier beside each one to differentiate them from similar European officials. The prisoner will be taken before a superior officer, the charge against him noted down; he will be sentenced and put in one of a dozen wooden cells, ten feet square perhaps, separated from the central passage by great wooden bars reaching from floor to ceiling, and the cell curiously like a hot plant house, but providing admirable ventilation for this hot climate. The policeman on beat may not be kept more than twenty-four hours, and then he is removed to a central station, which is simply the first police station on a large scale, minus the functionaries and plus the necessary arrangements for the detention of prisoners for long periods. The courts are much like European courts.

After visiting many court rooms we reached a room where twenty particularly intelligent looking officials sat at both sides of a long table piled up with newspapers, scissors, blue and red pencils, paste pots and all the familiar equipment of the exchange editor's sanctum. I turned to my guides for an explanation, and caught them regarding me and each other with amused smiles. Then I saw the joke. It was the Bureau of Newspaper Censorship, and these gentlemen with the spectacles and scissors and paste were examining all the newspapers of Japan for treasonable or seditious sentiments or improper criticism of ministerial and imperial affairs. I was introduced, the twenty gentlemen rose simultaneously and the laugh became general. "This," said my guide, waving his hand proudly over the piles of newspapers and the teapots of the censors, "is an institution you have not yet reached in England."

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The procedure of this branch of the Japanese police is simple in the extreme. A lynx eyed censor discovers an article which seems to his conservative notions to threaten the stability of the government, to bring a minister into contempt or to foster improper agitation among the people. He extracts it and submits it to the director of the bureau, who probably takes counsel with the higher authorities. If the censor's view is confirmed the editor of the paper is peremptorily but politely summoned—everything is done politely in Japan, and I have no doubt that the school boy is politely birched and the criminal politely executed—to appear at the department of police at a certain hour on a certain day. When that summons comes to join the innumerable caravan of martyrs to a sense of journalistic duty he knows that—in the expressive language of the Bowery—he is a "goner." "Sir," he is told, "your estimable journal is suspended for so many days. Good morning."

The whole system of secret police is highly developed in Japan. There is a regular staff of detectives who disguise themselves as laborers, merchants or travelers, or even in case it is necessary to hunt down some great criminal, hire a house in the suspected neighborhood and live there. One of these men loses caste very much in his office, if he does not actually suffer a degradation of position, by failing to return with information he is dispatched to secure. Besides these, however, there is a regular staff of private police correspondents in all parts of the country, and one whole bureau at the department of police is devoted to receiving, ordering, classifying these, and taking action upon them. A good deal of information must be picked up from the teahouses, each of which is a center of gossip, and in one or other of which almost every male well-to-do inhabitant of Tokio is an habitue.—Tokio Cor. New York World.

The Man Who Laughs.

There is one man whose presence in a theatre during a comedy is worth money to the management. He is the greatest laugher I ever saw. Like all good laughers he is fat, and it fills a man with merry moments to be around when he is laughing. He has a hearty rolling laugh that catches an audience quickly, and soon the audience and he are engaged in a laughing match. When the laughing has been going on for four or five minutes, and everybody's sides are sore and all hands take a rest, there is a lull through the house which is immediately broken by a low passionate sob and a gently modulated "O-ah!" from the laugher who is putting the finishing touches on his cachinatory effort. Immediately the audience forget the soreness of their sides and burst into a roar. Friends of his bring the laugher to the theatre just to have fun with him. He comes with a different crowd every time, and his friends get their enjoyment out of him and not out of the performance. He's the jolliest laugher I ever heard.—"G. M." in Globe-Democrat.

Putting It Very Politely.

A while ago a student preached in a New England city "with a view." After his Sunday evening sermon one of the "pillars" said to him: "We have been much pleased with your sermons and I am very sorry we are never going to see you again." This suggestive remark convinced the candidate that he was not likely to be elected to the vacant pulpit.—Christian Inquirer.

The Italian's Ugly Weapon.

A knife, commonly carried and frequently used by criminal Italians, is what Professor Scannapieco, the Neapolitan fencing master, calls the "molietta." The molietta bears some resemblance to a razor, though considerably longer. There is only one edge, and the blade opens like a penknife. It swings loose, however, and when drawn is opened by catching hold of the handle with the fingers and throwing the blade outward. This requires practice and dexterity. A small spring catches the knife and holds it open. It is closed by pressure upon a tiny "button" on the handle. Though not as effective a weapon as the stiletto, it makes an ugly wound when used by an expert, and can be opened almost as quickly as a stiletto can be drawn from its sheath. The ease with which it can be concealed adds to the frequency of its use. The handle is hard wood or bone.—New York Graphic.

From Barbarism to Civilization.

Dr. George Harley, F. R. S., has made an investigation which reveals abundant evidence to prove that although man, during his evolution from barbarism to civilization, has increased in strength and stature and longevity, on the other hand his power of recovery from bodily hurt has materially deteriorated.—New York Star.

Live Agents WANTED. Write Secretary Buffalo Mutual Accident and Sick Benefit Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR MY STORY OF THE WAR By Mary A. Livermore

Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays the Woman's or "Heavenly" side of the War; its Lights and Shadows "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good, full of *laughter and tears*; of thrilling interest and touching pathos; *tells at sight to all*. Splendid steel-Plates, and famous old Battle-Flags richly colored in *seven one-minute*. The *boom* book for Men and Women Agents. $100 to $200 a month made. Discounce no hindrances, for we *pay Freights* and give *Extra Terms*. Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1883, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune and other important advantages.

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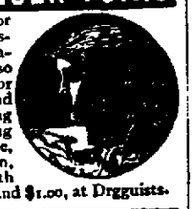
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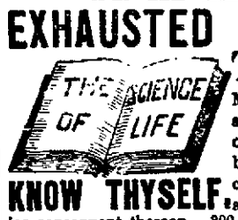
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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

My Poor Back!

That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and backaching constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly, with its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound, it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

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is the only one that gave me relief. I find that one pill acts better than three of any other kind, and does not weaken or gripe." Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.

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Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the

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For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.

To whom it may Concern—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful **FISSURE** with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.

AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

To Whom it may Concern—Dr. Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

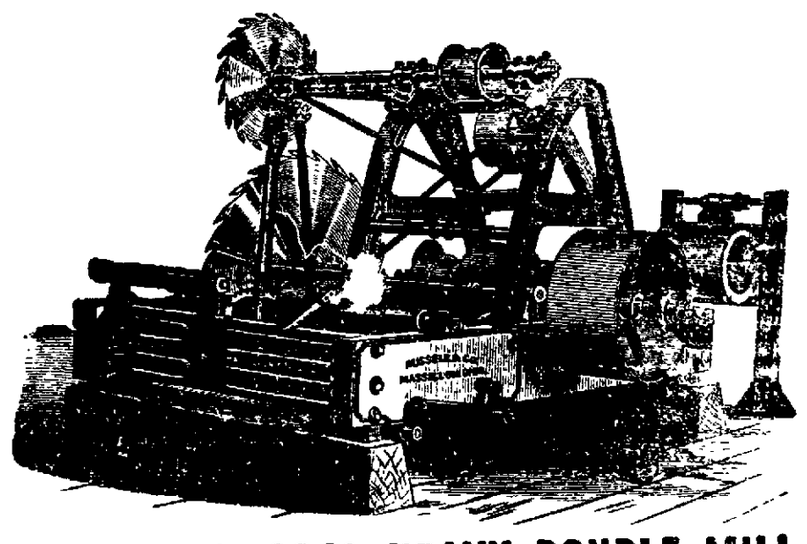
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THE COUNTY SEAT.

A BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS.

What the Courts are Doing—Notes About Town—Personal Intelligence.

CANTON, Nov. 22.—The application of Mrs. Catlin for a divorce from Dr. M. Catlin, is creating a stir here. Mrs. Catlin charges extremes cruelty in that the defendant at times cruelly beat her, injured her with a tumbler thrown at her with force, and at times threatened to kill her Dr. Cathn is a well known doctor. The case may never come to trial.

Joseph Reed, an old and esteemed resident of this city, is dead. Cancer of the stomach was the cause. He was aged fifty-eight years, and the father of Mr. Will Reed, employed in the office of the Massillon Bridge Works. The funeral will take place Friday morning

Hundreds of strangers are in the city to-day to participate in the celebration over the change of gauge in the C., C. & S. road. Speeches were delivered in the opera house, at 1 o'clock, by President Blood and others. At 2 o'clock the balloon ascended, and the industrial parade started.

CANTON, Nov 20.—For a time it was undecided whether or not Canton would place a base ball club in the diamond next season. It has at last been decided that she will, and W. R. Harrington late manager for the Limas, has been secured to manage the Cantons. He will begin signing men at once. A majority of the members of the old nine will be secured.

The city council last night purchased an Ahren's steam fire engine, a chemical engine and a two horse hose carriage. The steamer will be called Daniel J. Worley, after the deceased president of the council; the chemical will be called Louis Ohliger, after the fire chief, and the hose carriage Martin J. Hogan, after the water works trustee and an expert in the matter of engines.

CANTON, Nov. 17.—The Associated Press gives the information that two men, Spaith by name, with residence in Canton, were burned in the recent hotel fire at Chattanooga. No one of that name is known of here, and there must have been a mistake in the name of the State

Nellie Altekruse, the youngest daughter of Deputy Sheriff Altekruse, while playing recently with a number of her young friends, had her shoe pierced with some sharp instrument and her foot horribly cut. Prompt medical attention saved her from bleeding to death. She is getting along nicely.

Canton has decided to perfect her fire department by the purchase of a new steamer, a chemical engine, and several new hose carts. Councilmen Volkmann and Field, Fire Chief Ohliger, and Water Works Trustee Hogan this evening left for Cleveland and Detroit, to inspect the engines in use in those cities. The committee recently returned from an inspection of Akron's fire department.

Everything is now ready for the grand demonstration to take place here upon the change from a narrow to a standard guage on the Cleveland & Canton. The change takes place Sunday, the 18th, but the demonstration will not be held until the 22d. There will be a large industrial parade, the G. A. band and Independent Battalion will turn out, and interesting exercises will be held in the opera house. A banquet will be given in the evening.

It is thought Canton may have an electric street railway. Recently Civil Engineer Thompson, of Akron, with the manager of Akron's street railway, paid this city a visit, and had a long consultation with President Cook, of the Canton street railway company. Cook will not talk, but in view of the fact that this company has had for some months past the idea of an electric road under consideration, it is thought that the conference meant something. There are rumors abroad of a deal made between the Canton company and those operating Akron's railway. The Canton council, as a body, is not favorably impressed with electric railways.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

C. F. Smith's new house is nearing completion.

William Raymond, of Chapman, has moved to this place.

George Kopp has bought property in that part of West Massillon which lies in Tuscarawas township.

Rev. Schaurs, of Kansas, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church of this place, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Eugene Leinenwever, of this place, and Barbara Bender, of Massillon, were married by Father Best at the Catholic church, on Tuesday, November 13.

The Prohibitionists of Tuscarawas township will hold a political meeting at the Lutheran church of this place on Saturday evening, December 1. The meeting will be addressed by seven or eight boys and girls of the township, one of whom will receive a silver medal for his services. An admission fee of five cents will be charged, and the net proceeds will be applied to keeping life in the Prohibition party.

Fifteen teachers of this and adjoining townships met at the high school room of this place last Saturday and held the second institute of this winter's series. Two sessions were held, at which interesting papers were read, followed by instructive discussions. The afternoon session opened with prayer by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast. After amending the constitution, the association listened to an excellent paper on "Beginners in Arithmetic," by E. G. Bowers; H. G. Fiscus followed with an address on "Position and Movement in Writing." The evening session was devoted to a paper on "Literature," by Miss Jessie McIsaac, and answering the queries in the question box. The association accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting at East Greenville.

Six hundred and sixty-seven votes were cast in Tuscarawas township at the late election, being nine less than were cast at the October election in 1880 when six hundred and seventy-six votes were cast. The different precincts voted as follows:

	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Total
Brookfield	190	126	14	330
Greenville	41	94	2	137
Pigeon Run	75	56	5	136
Stands'	50	13	1	64
	356	289	22	667

The township gave a plurality of 67 for Cleveland, being a Democratic gain of 58 since 1884. Since 1884 the vote increased 64, of which the Democrats get 54, and the Prohibitionists 15, while the Republicans lost 4 and the Labor vote disappeared. Cut this out, it will do for reference in 1892.

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. James Evans was called to Pennsylvania by the illness of her mother.

Heated political excitement caused labor organizations considerable trouble.

A miners' joint meeting of Knights of Labor and the Federation will be held in Columbus on December 5.

John Schrader, Fulton's heavy weight sprinter and all-round athlete, had a pleasant time with the boys here last Friday.

A one and one fourth inch screen fourteen feet long at the Howells' East Greenville mine, is the cause of the men being on a strike at that place.

Our public school is progressing finely under the tutorship of Mr. D. W. Walter and Miss Nellie Huber.

Youngstown Hill precinct claims the credit of showing the best per cent. in running Major McKinley ahead of his ticket of any other precinct.

Pickpockets got their work in in good shape at the Republican jollification at Massillon last Thursday evening. It seems the Democrats who bet their good money on the election and lost it are pursuing the above method of getting their money back.

Now that the administration will change March 4, it brings confusion in the Republican ranks for the federal patronage; especially is this so for post office appointments. We have failed so far to hear of any petitions being circulated for the re-instatment of our postoffice. The complaints that are being made by our people in losing their mail would justify some big hearted Republican to have a postoffice here, not only for convenience but that our people may receive their mail Subscribers to the Cleveland Weekly Leader and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT run three and four weeks in succession without receiving a single copy. We believe that the mistake lays with some people receiving mail that does not belong to them and they forget to return it to the postoffice. In conclusion, we hope that the loud-mouthed Republicans who made good promises just prior to election will be as good as their word and again have a postoffice at Chapman.

At a regular meeting of Chapman Assembly No. 164 K. of L held November 20th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise Providence to suddenly remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, Henry Harris, and that while we humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things good, we most deeply mourn the loss of our departed brother, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That in his death our assembly has lost one of its best members and our community a kind friend and good neighbor

Resolved, That as a token of our respect, our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our assembly, and a copy sent to the wife of our deceased brother, and the same to be published in the Journal of United Labor and the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

WM. FINDLEY,
D. E. REESE,
CAMERON MILLER,
HOWELL WILLIAMS,
Committee.

PIGEON RUN.

Miss Ella Docherty has been visiting at Henry Stoner's the past week.

Prof. Davis has re-organized his excellent singing class for the winter.

William Davis, who was injured at the Pigeon Run mine, is improving rapidly.

Miss Mary Snyder, residing near this place, was married to Joseph Quinn, of Massillon, last Thursday morning.

The parsonage at Crystal Springs is being repaired preparatory to the reception of the new minister, the Rev. Ihle, who will move therein in the near future.

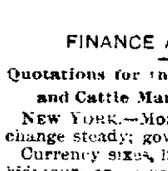
J. W. Eggert drained the water from his carp ponds recently, where many of the finny tribe were exposed to view, ranging in size from the tiny minnows to large eight pounders.

NAVARRE.

Mr. D. V. Lilach, who has been clerking in the drug store of Groseklaus & Ricksecker, has accepted a position in Canton. Edward Ricksecker will succeed him.

Lawyer J. J. Grant, who has been sick at his home for some time, is still in a very dangerous condition

The ladies of the Reformed church will give an oyster supper in the Opera rink Thanksgivin: evening.



Warner's Log Cabin Remedies—"Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu," "Extract," "Hair Tonic," "Plasters," "Liver Pills," "Rose Cream," for catarrh. They, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," are the simple, effective remedies of the old log cabin days.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. A catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this peculiar medicine does cure catarrh is shown by the many testimonials from people who have found relief upon using it when all others had failed A book containing statements of cures sent on receipt of two-cent stamp, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Would You Believe

The proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives thousands of bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for coughs and all throat and lung troubles You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottles free at all druggists. Large size 50 cents and $1 00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for November 21.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments quiet.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 128⅛ bid; fours and coupons, 108¾ bid.

The stock market opened dull, heavy and lower, and continued weak throughout the morning Lower prices for American securities in London caused the weakness here, and rallying by the bears and selling of New York and New England kept values dull. Another factor of weakness was the announcement that $500,000 in gold had been engaged for shipment abroad The decline at noon ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent. as compared with yesterday's figures. The market at this writing is weak.

Adams Express	135¾	Michigan Central	85¾
Central Pacific	40	Missouri Pacific	80
C., C., C. & I.	58	N. Y. Central	106
Erie & Hudson	119¼	Northwestern	104
Del., Lack. & W.	137⅛	Ohio & Miss.	22
Illinois Central	117⅛	Pacific Mail	36¼
Lake Shore	90⅛	St. Paul	92¾
Louisville & Nash.	56	Western Union	84½

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 state red, $1.09 No. 2 red winter, December, 1 06¼.
CORN—Mixed, 49@50c.
OATS—No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2 mixed December, 31c.
CATTLE—$1 50@5 75 per 100 pounds live weight.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, $1 00¾@1 04; December $1 07¼.
CORN—No. 2 cash, 43½c.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 27c.
CLOVER SEED—Cash $5 35; December, $5 55.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, November 22:

Wheat, per bu	$1 05
Oats " "	28
Corn " "	55
Potatoes per bu	37
Butter per lb	22
Eggs per doz	22



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Foreign Notes.

The police of Lille, France, have arrested a gang of six men who several years ago stole in Brussels and Mons bonds of the value of $100,000, which they negotiated in England.

Mr. John Dillon will visit America during the coming winter. His main object in making the trip is to recover his health, but he intends also to do some work in the interest of the Irish cause.

Emperor William's speech to the reichstag on Thursday will be peaceful in tone and will especially emphasize German's excellent relations with England.

The emperor and family, accompanied by the imperial court, have arrived in Berlin for the winter season.

The Kreuz Zeitung announces that the emperor has decided to appoint another set of general officers to supercede the present incumbents, and that he has signed an order for the reorganization of the field artillery.

The Nationals are preparing to raise a question in the reichstag regarding the pastorals issued by the bishops of Cologne and Fulda, advising Catholics how to vote in recent elections for members of the landtag.

Henry George arrived Monday morning in London. The defeat of Cleveland surprised him, but he says free trade has such a firm hold of the Democracy that it must go on as the party issue.

The birthday celebration of ex Empress Frederick was quietly observed at Windsor. The empress received scores of congratulations, and many German officials called and brought presents to her.

Female Horse Thieves at Liberty.

NEWTON, Kan., Nov. 23.—Two female horse thieves, Ida Weston and Emma Mentry, escaped from jail Monday night. Some unknown person entered the sheriff's room at Opera hotel during his absence, secured the keys, liberated the young women and returned the keys to the drawer, where they were kept. The women have been stealing horses for a year, and earned extended notoriety for their boldness.

De Baum Indicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The grand jury has found an indictment of forgery in the second degree against De Baum, the defaulting cashier of the National Park bank, who is in jail at Sherbrooke, Quebec, awaiting extradition on a previous indictment. The second indictment is obtained in order to lessen the chances of De Baum's escape on any technicality.

Weavers Strike.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 22.—About one hundred and sixty looms in Wamsutta Mill No. 1 are idle, as all of the wide loom weavers in that mill have struck work because of additional fines for black marks in weaving.

Entrapped Himself.

WAUSAU, Wis., Nov. 19.—Ernest Unger, a hunter from Milwaukee, Thursday night arranged a gun for bear. Getting lost in the woods he ran into his own trap and received the whole charge in the thigh. He was found in the morning unconscious by a party of searchers. After being shot he dragged himself to his gun and fired signals for help through the night. His recovery is very doubtful.

Property Qualification Abolished.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19.—This state has abolished the property qualification for voting by an amendment to the constitution.

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Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D., 1888, the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Massillon, Ohio, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, praying for the authority and order of said court, to encumber by mortgage in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, the following described real estate of said religious society, the title and control of which is in said petitioners, to wit: Being a part of lot number one hundred and eighty-eight, (188), of the City of Massillon, according to the original map or plat of said city, and now known as a part of lot number two hundred and thirty-seven, (237), of the City of Massillon, according to the recent re-numbering of lots in said city, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of North street, distant westerly thereon eighty-five feet from the point of intersection of said north line of North street with the west line of Prospect street, and running thence northwardly parallel with the west line of Prospect street one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to an alley; thence, westwardly with said alley fifty feet; thence, southwardly one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to North street; thence, eastwardly with the north line of North street fifty feet to the place of beginning. (being the lot on which the parsonage of said society now stands), and for an order to apply the money obtained by said mortgage to the completion of the church edifice of said society.

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term, 1888, of said court, after four weeks publication of this notice.

JAS. A. HACKETT, ADAM J. HUMBERGER,
R. W. MCCAUGHEY, JOSEPH K. MERWIN,
E. B. LEIGHLEY, T. CLARKE MILLER,
C. B. ALLMAN, JOSEPH CORNS,
S. R. WELLS. SAMUEL C. BOWMAN,
Trustees.

Dated October 3d, 1888.

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